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GRADUATE

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ALUMNI MAGAZINE

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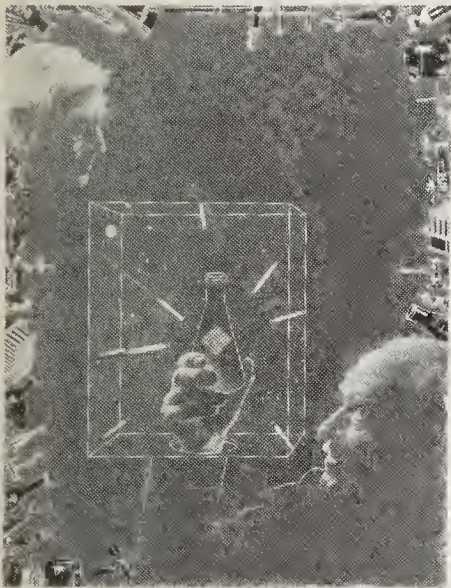
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Editor: John Aitken

Managing Editor: Margaret MacAulay

Staff Writers: Pamela Cornell, Judith Knelman **Editorial Assistant:** Anne Forte

Art Director: Andrew Smith **Production Co-ordinator:** Sandra Sarner

Layout & Typesetting: Chris Johnson

Cover Illustration: Kent Smith

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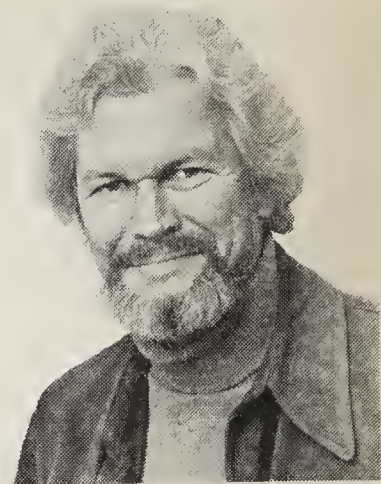
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UNDERGRAD BLUES



EIGHT HUNDRED UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO STUDENTS had a field day responding to a questionnaire on their undergraduate experience. Among the more colourful comments: "It's like being a cedar chip on the bottom of the hamster cage." Other reactions ranged from the vitriolic to the absurd but clearly many students feel they are part of a huge, cold, impersonal machine ("the Harvard of the North Pole", observed one) and the administration is concerned. Forty-two per cent of the respondents reported feeling totally uninvolved in any part of the University.

I have a nephew who has done well at U of T, both scholastically and in terms of involvement in athletics and student affairs. Both of his parents are alumni. Why then did he counsel his younger sister not to attend the University of Toronto, but to choose a smaller campus instead? Because, he told me, he felt she would be dismayed by the size, the impersonality and the lack of contact with faculty. As to his own college, he attends no classes there and feels no identification with it. It is merely the conduit for registration and the paperwork necessary to track his progress. He is not unhappy, merely disappointed.

"Part of the problem is that we're a large downtown university," said President David W. Strangway, "but it's a real issue and we'll do whatever we can to help."

The questionnaire was distributed to students on the St. George and Erindale campuses as part of a survey carried out by a task force led by Faculty of Arts and Science vice-dean R.H. Farquharson.

George Edmonds, Q.C., president-elect of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, observes that "we have a dearth of people who really care for the University as a place where minds meet. We need more professors who will take the time not just to make themselves liked by the students but who will create with them the total experience that the University should be."

"I feel the report is authentic, but it doesn't reflect the positives. The report emphasized what a big, impersonal place this is and OK, from its size it probably is. But so is Toronto. Whether we like it or not it's life today, and might it not be looked on as part of one's education to come to terms with a society like the University, a microcosm of the larger world?"

Professor Desmond Morton of Erindale puts forth another possibility involving a revitalized role for the colleges. Writing in the campus fortnightly newspaper, *The Bulletin* Morton asks:

Why not establish, for all students entering the Faculty of Arts and Science — and perhaps for other faculties as well — the proposition of an

initial "College Year"? It would be based on a limited range of courses drawn for the most part from existing disciplines but shaped and designed to reflect the educational philosophy and traditions of a specific college. A student would be expected to take at least four out of five courses within the college . . . For the student bewildered by the transition to university in any case and lost in the anonymous vastness of this particular multiversity, such a first year would establish a much firmer identification with the college. It would become, in fact as well as present theory, a student's base . . . For the first time in years, colleges would have a central, not a marginal, academic role.

Many have sought to find a new and stronger role for the colleges and perhaps one day such a scheme may be implemented.

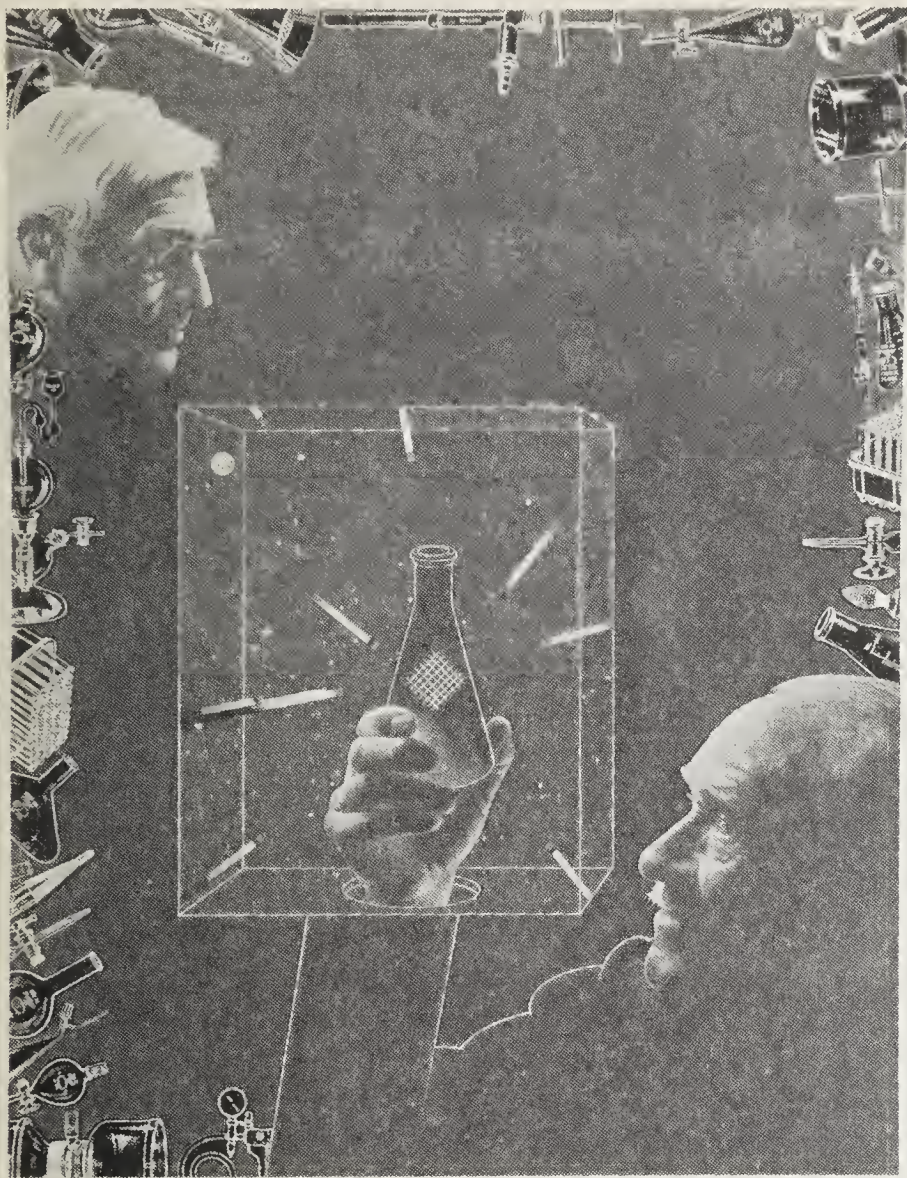
Elsewhere in this issue, Ian Montagnes describes in compelling terms the richness and variety of the campus and one is torn. Must coldness be the price paid for broadness and universality? Surely not.

The essence of a city is that one's neighbourhood is not arbitrarily defined by geography. It can be a neighbourhood of intellect, of mutual interest, and the very size of the city provides a broad choice. Toronto is rich in texture and has an exciting core, and the University's St. George campus is at its centre.

* * *

With this issue of *The Graduate* two departures must be noted. Elizabeth Wilson, for nine years director of Information Services, has left the University. It was at her instigation that *The Graduate* was changed from tabloid to magazine format five years ago. Also Pamela Cornell, an award-winning staff writer as well as Campus News columnist, has joined the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research. We wish them both well. Meanwhile, the Department of Information Services no longer exists; our name is the Department of Communications now. It seems more apt.

John Aitken, Editor



MATERIALS TESTING IN ORBIT

BY PAMELA CORNELL

WORKING ON ZERO DISTORTION

ROD TENNYSON SMILES AS HE LEANS BACK IN HIS poolside chair — a cold drink in one hand, a fat cigar in the other. A few miles down the Florida beach, Jorn Hansen runs alone along the shoreline — pushing himself to go as fast as he can. Off the Florida Keys, Gerry Mabson propels himself through an underwater world filled with exotic plants and brilliantly coloured fish.

Meanwhile, the unifying factor in these three men's lives is orbiting 270 miles above the earth's surface. It is what drew them into a collaborative effort five years ago and what has brought them, in the first week of April, from the Institute for Aerospace Studies at the University of Toronto to the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral.

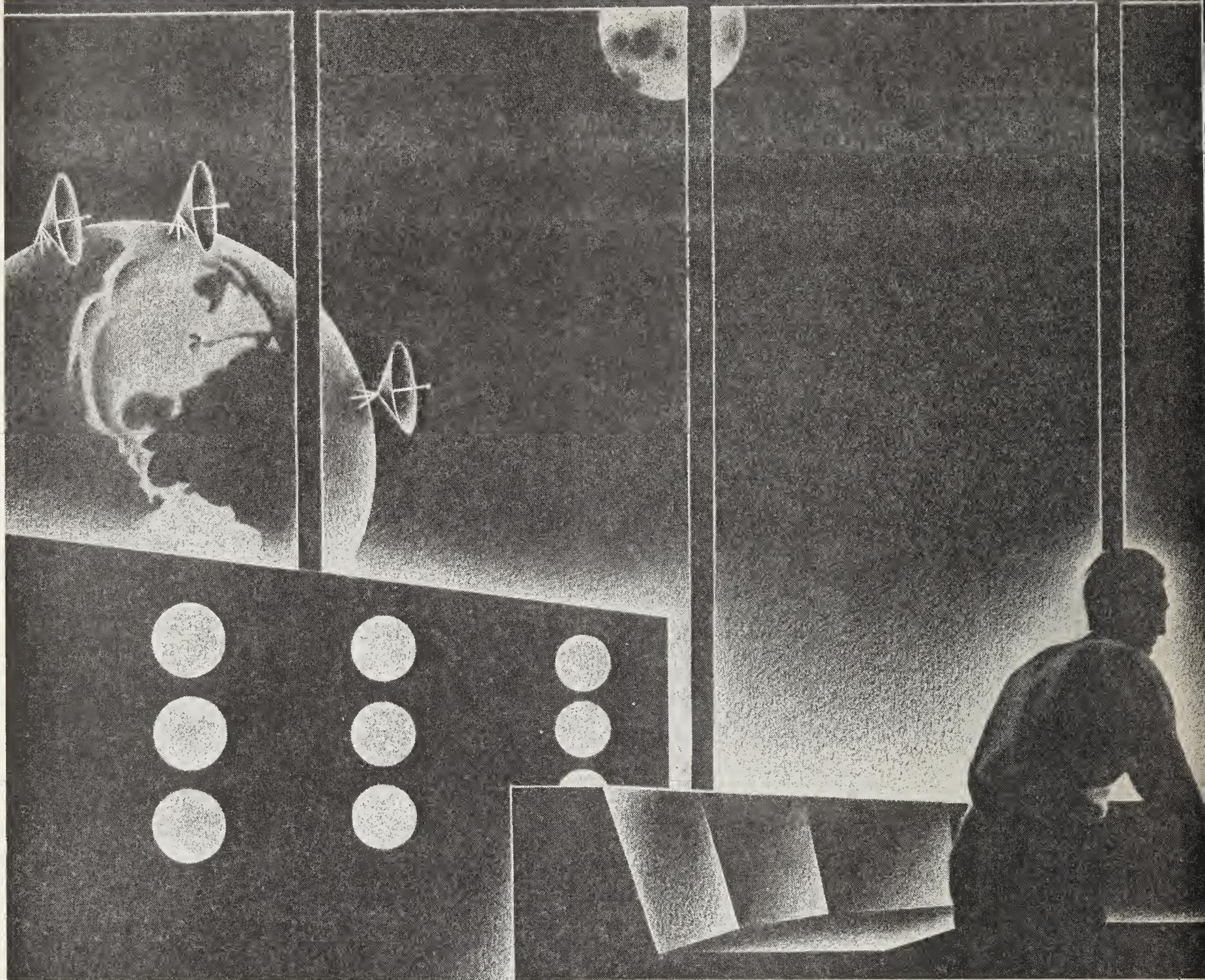
The three are now relaxing after having witnessed the lift-off of the space shuttle Challenger, on its 13th mission. Inside Challenger's cargo bay was a satellite carrying 70 experiments, one of which belongs to the U of T group. In fact, theirs is the only Canadian experiment to have won a place on the satellite — known as LDEF (for long duration exposure facility).

When the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) invited researchers from around the world to submit outlines of experiments that could be incorporated into LDEF, it received several hundred proposals. All of them were considered by a technical review committee before final selection was made.

The U of T experiment was designed to test the effects of 10 months in space on various tough new materials. Because these strong, lightweight materials could prove suitable for future orbiting structures, the results of this experiment will prove important both to the U.S. space program and to Canada's flourishing industry in communications satellites.

"Over the past five years, we've been developing ground-based simulation facilities for testing materials and we wanted to find out if our simulations were reasonably close to what would actually happen in space," says Tennyson. "If our simulators prove accurate, we won't have to keep flying new materials."

So while most of us were enduring the biting January cold, the team of scientists and engineers headed by Tennyson and Hansen was down in Florida installing their materials-testing experiment on the outer surface



of LDEF. Challenger's heaviest payload to date, LDEF is a 12-sided polygon, 30 feet long, 15 feet in diameter, and weighing 25,000 pounds.

Actually launching LDEF into orbit was a tricky operation. Never before has the robotic device known as Canadarm been required to lift such a gigantic structure out of Challenger's cargo bay.

"Things are supposed to be weightless up there," says Tennyson, "but they never are. When something is orbiting around the earth, the centrifugal and gravitational forces are supposed to cancel each other out. However, the two are seldom exactly balanced. Anyway, even without the problem of weight, the sheer bulk of LDEF meant there was a chance it could have got jammed in the cargo bay."

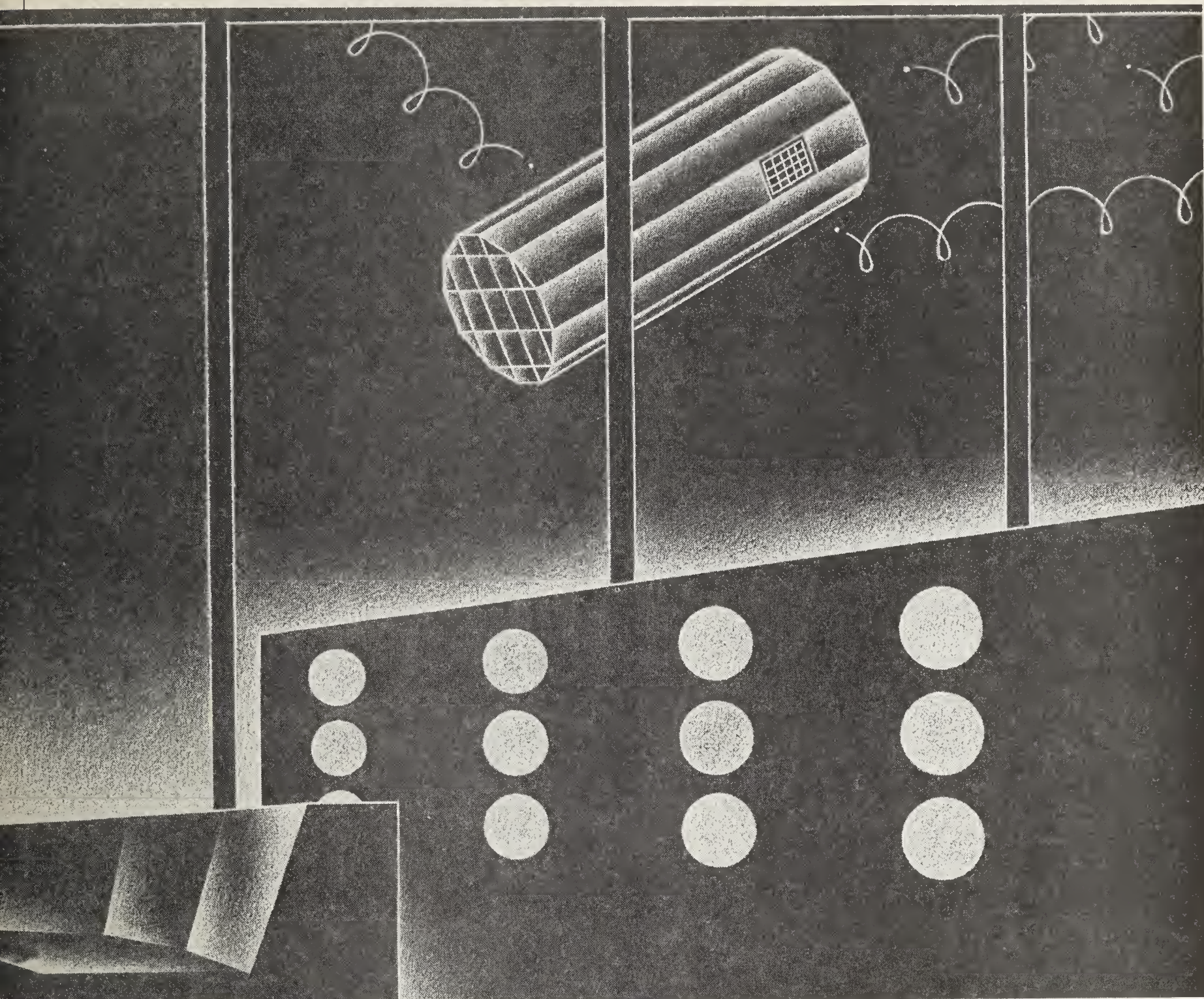
Now that the mission is under way, the U of T experiment is busy documenting the deterioration of materials composed of fibres embedded in polymer matrices. Some of the fibres are familiar from their use in sports and automotive equipment. Kevlar, for example, is used in canoes, in bullet-proof vests, and to reinforce tires. Another fibre, graphite, is used in skis, tennis racquets, golf clubs, automotive torque shafts, as well as on the ex-

terior of the F-18 fighter plane and the interior of the Dash 7 (for short take-off and landing). The third fibre, boron, is used primarily in aircraft and in certain expensive racing bicycles.

"The beauty of these composite materials," says Tennyson, "is that they're as strong and as stiff as aluminum alloys but they weigh half as much. Also, we can design these materials so they don't expand and contract in response to the extreme temperature variations in space. By varying the orientation and 'stacking pattern' of the fibres in the polymer base, we change the properties. Our designs are worked out using equations aimed at achieving zero thermal distortion."

The experiment occupies about half an LDEF panel. Sharing the same panel are a crack-propagation experiment from the University of Michigan and one from the University of Kent, measuring micro-meteoroid bombardment.

U of T's component consists of three trays of samples, mounted in both tubular and flatplate form and fitted with electronic instrumentation. (Gerry Mabson's master's thesis project was to come up with a durable design for the tray structure.) Below the trays are a bat-



There was scepticism that a bunch of hicks from up north could pull off such a sophisticated undertaking

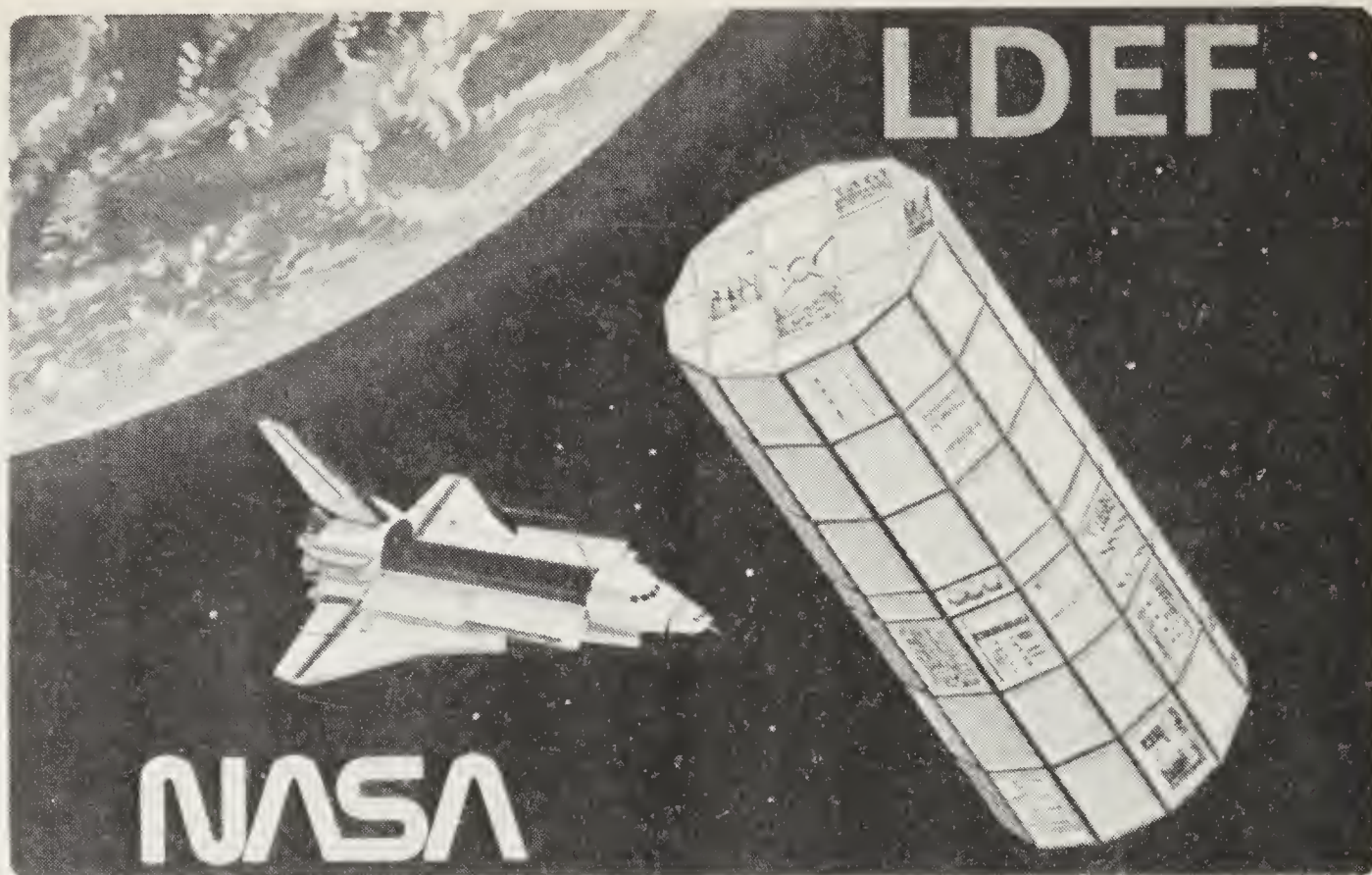
tery pack and a data-logging system that will record — for two seconds every 16 hours — the temperature of and corresponding strain on the various samples.

Originally, the experiment was designed to be passive. In other words, the researchers' conclusions were to have been based simply on a minute examination — after retrieval — of the specimens themselves. Then NASA began to be inundated with profitable contracts to have Challenger take up communications satellites, and the LDEF launch kept being pushed further and further into the future. Rather than let their experiment gather dust, Hansen and Tennyson decided to refine it by adding instrumentation in the form of a data-acquisition box.

NASA approved the scheme and even contributed specially made silicon chips but, says Tennyson, there was clearly a good deal of scepticism that a bunch of hicks from up north could pull off such a sophisticated undertaking. "What they didn't know was that we had just hired an outstanding electronics specialist and we already had two other guys whose specialty is designing electronics for rockets, where the lift-off vibrations are considerably greater than they ever would be in a shuttle launch."

Steve Hitchman, Jake Unger and Bill Davies constituted the electronics wing of the team. Working closely with Tennyson, Hansen and Mabson, they began by "breadboarding" the requisite circuitry — setting it out on a series of circuit boards without worrying at all about the sprawling nature of the operation. Gradually, this complex array would be compacted down to fit a shoe-box sized container and "ruggedized" to withstand the rigours of its journey. Finally, it was subjected to exhaustive testing.

"Once it's up in space, we can't go chasing it with a screwdriver," says Hansen, "so we had to make sure it was fail-proof."



The materials testing panel is situated in one of the most "hostile" locations on LDEF. That side of the satellite alternates between facing the sun, when the temperature soars, and facing deep, dark space, when it plummets. Extremes of temperature constitute just one degenerative factor. Also at work on the specimens are ultra-violet rays from intense exposure to the sun, high energy electron bombardment, and a phenomenon called "outgassing", which takes place when materials are surrounded by a vacuum.

Tennyson explains: "Molecules are always in motion, but they're usually held in place by atmospheric pressure on the surface of the material. When there is no atmospheric pressure, the molecules leave the surface and vaporize into space. Plastics are more inclined to outgas in a vacuum than metals."

Two problems arise from outgassing. One is that the straying molecules will adhere to cooler materials. For example, they will be drawn to mirror tiles — forming, on the surface, a thin film that can ruin a satellite's optical systems. The more obvious problem linked with outgassing is that, over a period of time, the material's mass will change.

"The question is," says Tennyson, "will it be such a severe problem that a structure would be in danger of degenerating. Based on our simulations, our estimation is that the problem will not be that severe. There seems to be a great deal of outgassing in the first 72 hours, after which the activity falls off dramatically."

What might turn out to be the biggest problem, he says, is chemical degradation caused by atomic oxygen bombardment, a common phenomenon at low earth orbits (LDEF will be circling the earth 270 miles above its surface). These free-floating oxygen atoms can oxidize plastics, producing a 30 to 40 per cent loss of mass within a week.

"It's frightening to contemplate building a multi-million-dollar structure that could degrade that quickly," says Tennyson, "yet a lot of projects are counting on using these materials."

The materials testing team at the aerospace institute has only recently succeeded in developing an atomic oxygen source in their lab. As a gas that is one part oxygen to nine parts helium is passed through a small metal microwave tube, the oxygen dissociates into atoms, which are then sent streaming into the simulator. The helium is used to float the oxygen and give it velocity.

The team has four simulators, each of which is made of stainless steel, measures four feet in length and two feet in diameter, and has numerous little quartz windows through which oxygen atoms might be fired, or to which pumps can be attached to create a vacuum. Heating and cooling coils in the linings of the cylinders create temperature extremes and an ultra-violet bulb in the centre of the chamber simulates intense solar radiation. High energy electron bombardment is produced by placing inside the simulator a four-inch-square piece of copper foil with the radio-active powder strontium 90 on it.

"All our elaborate space simulation facilities have been made possible by other research groups working out here (in Downsview) at the aerospace institute," says Hansen. "The range of projects here is very broad — from air-cushion vehicles to acoustics, to trace gas analysis, to low-speed aerodynamics, and so on — so we've had lots of in-house expertise to draw on."

The accuracy of all these simulations will not be known until LDEF is retrieved on Challenger mission 22. That happens next February and for the subsequent six months, the U of T team will be working furiously to analyze the data collected in space on cassette tape.

Should anything go seriously wrong with LDEF's 10-month orbit, there will be some very disappointed people at the institute. Their experiment represents the culmination of five years' work and a \$200,000 investment. Just the LDEF panel alone, with its three sample trays and all its electronics, would cost about \$60,000 to replace.

"There was no question of insuring it," says Tennyson. "The University couldn't afford the premium." ■

EXHIBITION SHOWS HOW COLLABORATION WORKS

"PEOPLE HAVE A FALSE CONCEPT OF what research is," says community relations director Marvi Ricker. "They think of the individual locked away in a laboratory coming up with discovery after discovery and it's not like that at all. They don't realize the amount of collaboration involved, nor how long it takes".

Thus the University's contribution to celebration of Ontario's bicentennial takes the form of an exhibition, *Research for Living*, and emphasizes current research projects related to the way we live and work, with displays ranging from prenatal nutrition to laser technology, from labour strikes to survival and aging.

The exhibition, an overview of research involving teams from different disciplines, will be on view until the end of June at the Robarts Library.

Criteria for the projects included that they be of several years' duration and that, while incomplete, some findings have been published, some conclusions drawn, the point being that research is a continuing adventure.

Research for Living begins with infant nutrition in the embryo stage and looks at work being done with pulmonary surfactants which act as lubricants enabling infants to start using their lungs. Prematurely born infants haven't produced this lubricant and used to die because they had difficulty breathing. Artificial surfactants have been produced which can be injected into the lungs. "I think", says Ricker "the scientific details are not important. The message is that we are discovering lifesaving mechanisms. Anyone who has had a premature baby will understand."

There are sections dealing with non-verbal communication, showing, for example, how mothers communicate with babies and, from an anthropological view, how in primitive societies information is passed from generation to generation. This basic research has implications ranging from developing new computer languages to rehabilitating stroke victims and communicating with the deaf. From a zoological view, studies of how insects communicate can help us to spread disinformation to get rid of them.

Another display examines strikes in Canada and refutes some common

RESEARCH FOR



LIVING

misconceptions. Comparing statistics with the U.S., Great Britain, Italy and Japan we learn that, yes, we do seem to have rather a lot of strikes, but that most of them are of relatively short duration (with some highly notable exceptions). U of T scientists are trying to comprehend the nature of strikes, the causes, and what solutions there may be. Again the theme of relevance of research to the real world.

Another display, under the general heading of Man, Machines and Systems, examines the role computers play in a highly mechanized society. "We're talking", says Ricker, "about situations where people are standing in front of huge control panels flicking switches, and what our researchers are doing is looking at just how complicated a system can be designed so that one person can handle it, what happens if something goes wrong and the person monitoring a system must focus on fixing the problem — Three Mile Island, for example, or the instrument panel of a Concord jet — and not being able to spot other problems that may occur. What they're trying to do is find an optimal balance between what one person can handle, and what can be expected when problems arise.

The section dealing with aging concentrates on memory and on degeneration of

bone tissue, two of the more devastating problems we face as we grow old.

Loss of memory is inconsistent, research has found. Psychologists doing basic research aimed at understanding how memory works, how it changes with age, have come up with a number of conclusions which have broad implications in rehabilitation of people who are experiencing memory problems. Researchers have discovered that older people can remember the gist of stories they have read as well as younger people, it's the details that escape them. Older people may have difficulty in divided attention situations but can recall things when they have separated them from other distractions. Thus their memory performance can be substantially improved by changing the way they learn, and by taking in new information in smaller, shorter doses.

Degeneration of bones can often be slowed down and sometimes reversed through diet and exercise.

There will be lasers on display and even a computer which visitors will be able to use to compose music on the spot.

Research for Living is the University's way of saying happy bicentennial to Ontario, and demonstrating its contribution to the province not just over the years but right now. ■

Official opening ceremonies will be on May 9 with Dr. Bette Stephenson, minister of colleges and universities.



*Professor Ann Saddlemeyer
"Every time I turned around someone was
offering me a trunk of papers."*

ANN SADDLEMYER'S STUDY OF J.M. SYNGE

BY JUDITH KNELMAN

IT STARTED AS A THESIS
ON DUBLIN'S ABBEY THEATRE.
THAT WAS 25 YEARS AGO ...

WHEN ANN SADDLEMYER, NOW A PROFESSOR OF English at Victoria College, set out to document the founding of the Abbey Theatre in Dublin by William Butler Yeats, J.M. Synge and Lady Augusta Gregory, little did she realize that more than 25 years later her work would still be bound up with these people. Volume one of her latest book, *The Collected Letters of John Millington Synge*, was published by Oxford University Press in September; the second and final volume will be out this summer.

Yeats and Synge, young Irish nationalists, were introduced in Paris in 1896. In the late '90s Yeats was known as a poet but had not gained the world-wide recognition he was later accorded. Synge was studying literature and languages including Breton, the Celtic language of France, and Yeats was impressed. He had already discussed with Lady Gregory, a moving spirit in the translation of Irish legends, a collector of Irish folklore and a playwright, what to do to promote an interest in Irish language, literature and culture, and he thought such a scholar would be useful for their movement. He introduced Synge to her, and by 1904 their collective enthusiasm resulted in the founding of the Abbey Theatre, a privately funded repertory theatre for Irish plays.

The early twentieth century was an exciting period in the development of Irish literature, which surged in importance along with nationalistic politics and economics. Ireland had up to then been, by and large, a place that artists left: many of the great British dramatists, including Shaw, Wilde, Goldsmith and Sheridan, had come originally from Ireland. Before the end of the nineteenth century most of the scholars of Irish language were non-Irish, many of them German. Because there was no suitable Irish publisher for him to attach himself to, Yeats published first in England, but gradually publishing houses came into being in Ireland as a result of the rise in Irish linguistic scholarship, poetry and drama. Before the Abbey, Dublin had been a touring centre for plays, so that Irish people who wanted work in the theatre had to leave the country.

The Abbey became a model for theatres everywhere, says Saddlemeyer, because it was able to maintain an artistic standard with an emphasis on local culture. The plays produced in repertory at the Abbey brought to life

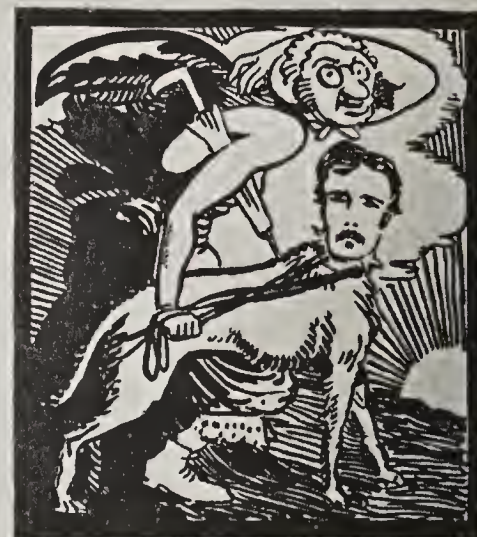


J.M. Synge,
photograph taken during the visit to
Edinburgh of the Abbey company, July 1906.

Cover of the Abbey's program and occasional magazine *The Arrow*, edited by Yeats. The Abbey Row, a pamphlet produced by several Dubliners mocking, in a good-humoured way, the brouhaha attending *The Playboy*, included these caricatures of Yeats (The Poet addressed the Audience) and Synge ("I Don't Care a Rap"). Far right, Lady Gregory from the portrait by Flora Lion.



PROGRAMME.



THE ABBEY ROW.

NOT Edited by W. B. YEATS.

the folk culture of Ireland in the way that the black theatre movement is now defining the cultural roots of the American south. They were created and mounted specifically for Irish audiences by Irish playwrights and actors who understood and appreciated the Irish way with words, Irish personalities and Irish contexts.

The appeal of many of the Abbey productions for sophisticated urban audiences was probably the exotic simplicity of the rural characters and situations. Yeats, Synge and Lady Gregory encouraged one another and Irish writers in general to strive for faithful depiction of the life of their own people in their plays. Yeats encouraged Synge to live among Gaelic-speaking peasants in Aran and create from the insights and background material he derived there.

The activity of the founders had long since ceased when Saddlemyer arrived in Dublin, "a naive kid from the prairies" embarking on a research project for her doctoral thesis on the dramatic theory of the Abbey. "What I was interested in," she says, "was how people like that, who weren't known as playwrights or actors, could create a theatre out of nothing. I wanted to know how they got together and what they did." As Synge had died in 1909, Lady Gregory in 1932 and Yeats in 1939, it did not occur to her that any of their letters and records would still be available but untouched.

But that is what she found. The young scholar hit on two privately held treasure troves of material that had belonged to Yeats and Synge.

Yeats's widow, who Saddlemyer hadn't realized could still be alive, heard of her investigation and invited her to tea ("the most terrifying moment of my life"), then offered her access to his material on the theatre. "She'd had a lot of American scholars beating down her door, but I was different — absolutely immersed in all of this and I didn't know enough to be aggressive. She turned out to be very warm and helpful and generous, and we became friends."

Then someone introduced her to the widow of Synge's nephew, Ned Stephens, who had collected trunkloads of drafts of Synge's plays, copies of his business correspondence, letters from friends and diaries in prepara-

tion for a biography that Stephens died without having completed. Again, Saddlemyer was invited to take whatever she needed.

"I was one of those lucky people who had access to any manuscript I wanted," she says. "Every time I turned around someone was offering me a trunk of papers."

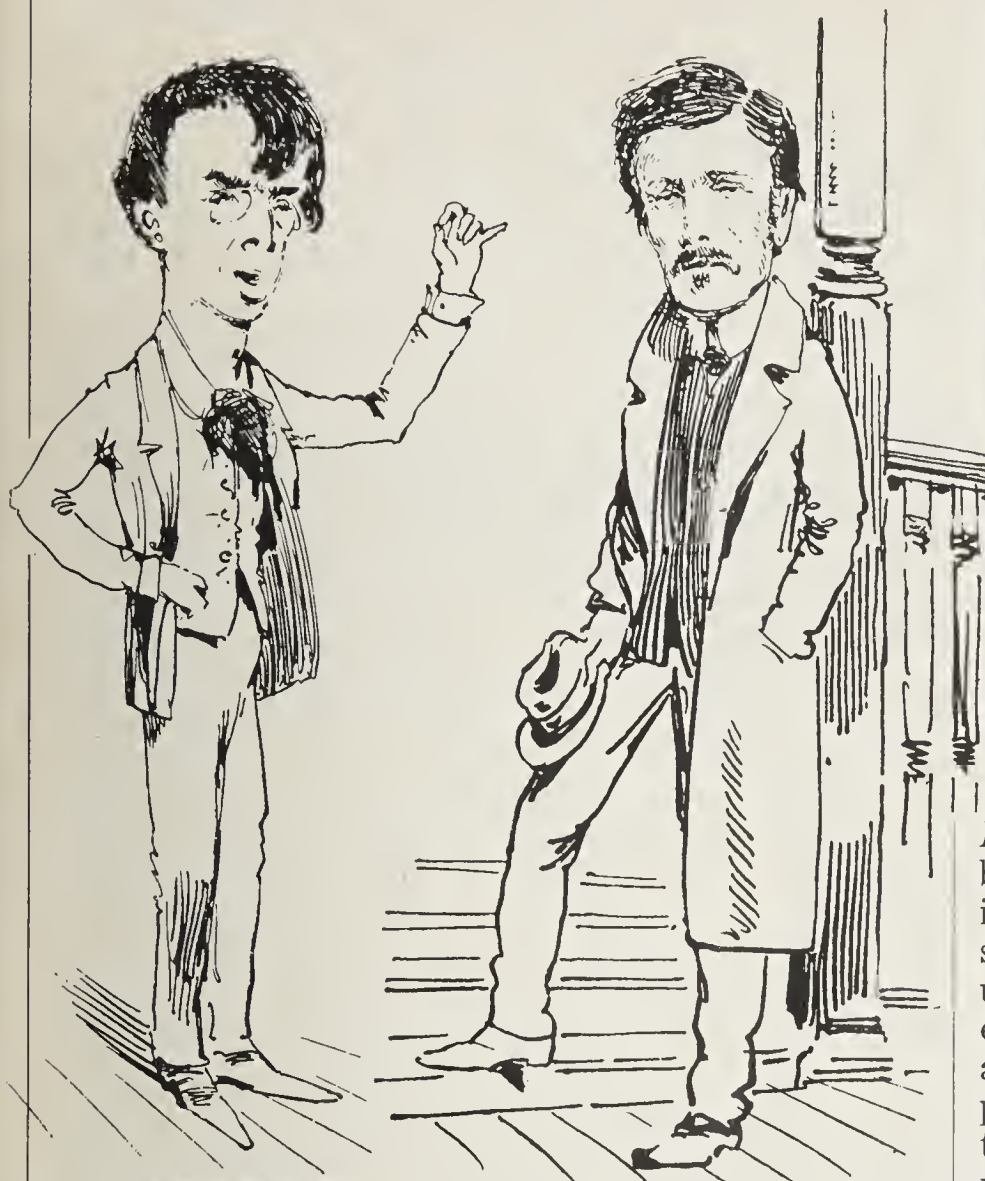
It took a little longer than she'd planned, but, working with "this great cache of stuff", she produced her thesis and received a Ph.D. from the University of London in 1961. From then on, her work on Synge and the Irish theatre snowballed.

Oxford University Press heard about the thesis and commissioned her to edit two volumes of Synge's plays. Since she wanted to do an edition that showed how his mind had worked to create the finished product, that meant tracing drafts of the plays. While she was looking through the Synge papers she decided the letters should be published.

Before her work on the plays was finished, the New York Public Library purchased Lady Gregory's papers, "and I was able at last to put all the pieces together. She'd saved a lot of things from Synge and Yeats."

That led to four volumes of Lady Gregory's plays and three collections of letters, *Theatre Business: The Letters of the First Abbey Theatre Directors*, *A Selection of Letters from John M. Synge to W.B. Yeats and Lady Gregory* and *Letters to Molly: J.M. Synge to Maire O'Neill*, in addition to the recently published letters of Synge. "I had to sort out the whole relationship among the three founders of the theatre first," says Saddlemyer, "before getting to the collected letters of Synge. That let me know where Yeats and Lady Gregory fit into Synge's life, and what they were talking about in their letters." She has written numerous articles on Synge over the years and books of criticism on all three: *J.M. Synge and Modern Comedy*, *In Defence of Lady Gregory, Playwright* and *The World of W.B. Yeats*.

Saddlemyer is not satisfied with merely compiling material. Just as her editions of plays contain drafts and glossaries, her editions of letters are virtual biographies, so complete are the chronologies, the notations on the figures to whom the letters are written, the people and



The Poet addressed the Audience.

"I Don't Care a Rap."

events referred to and the descriptions of the time periods into which the collections are divided. The collection even includes translations of letters written by Synge in German, French, Italian and Irish.

She has no plans to develop the material into a biography. That project she will leave to some scholar of the future. She says she's tired after 25 years of working under the guilt and responsibility of bringing out her books fast enough to suit the people who are waiting for them. She now prefers to supervise younger scholars and to be on general editorial teams working on such large-scale projects as the collected works of Yeats and a series of selected Irish plays.

She will always, however, regard Synge as a special friend. Yeats was one of the greatest poets of the twentieth century and Synge a major playwright and the first member of the Irish literary renaissance to get European recognition, but she finds herself regarding their public identities as determined by posterity quite separately from their everyday lives as documented by the letters.

There is a strong element of sadness in Synge's life despite the recognition he achieved in his lifetime. Having struggled in his twenties to decide on a focus for his talents, he died at the peak of his career as a dramatist of Hodgkin's disease in 1909 at the age of 37. A reader of the collected letters knows from 1897, when he undergoes an operation for the removal of a swollen gland in his neck, that he has not many years to live, and through the love letters to the actress Molly Allgood and mentions of productions of *Riders to the Sea* and *The*



Playboy of the Western World, the plays for which he is best known, runs a feeling of impending doom fuelled by increasing references to recurring bouts of fever and stomach ailments. His talent seems largely to have been unappreciated by his solidly middle class family, whose evangelical protestant beliefs made them somewhat ashamed of his theatrical connections, and by his compatriots, who rioted in the theatre to protest the insult to Ireland of the comic theme of an Irish playboy who receives admiration when he boasts of having killed his father and the idea that a decent Irish girl would fall in love with a patricide.

"My Christian names are John Millington, my family were originally called Millington, and Queen Elisabeth is said to have changed their name to 'Synge' they sang so finely," the playwright wrote to his German translator, Max Meyerfeld. "Synge is, of course, pronounced 'sing'."

It was Synge's interest in music, which he first considered as a career before switching to languages and finally to writing, that kindled Saddlemyer's interest in him. "I had a background in music myself and was very interested in how a musician would turn into a playwright." She finds that his plays have "an incredible vocal range — you've got to speak as though it's a musical speech. His speeches spiral where other playwrights' accumulate."

But, like Synge, she soon became more interested in the theatre than in music. Cross-appointed to the Graduate Centre for the Study of Drama since she came to U of T in 1971, she served as director from 1972 to 1977, co-founded the journal *Theatre History in Canada* and was founding president of the Association for Canadian Theatre History. As she came to know more about Canadian theatre history she realized that there are many parallels with the development of theatre in Ireland. She sees the same struggle between nationalism and artistic integrity that was brought to the fore with the plays that established the Abbey. "Just because it's Canadian doesn't mean it has to be complimentary to Canada, and if it's Canadian that doesn't necessarily mean it's good." ■

HOW THE FEDERATED UNIVERSITIES BENEFITED

UPDATE, THE CAMPAIGN WHICH raised a total of \$35 million over five years, is past — but present in a variety of ways. The May/June issue of *The Graduate* in 1982, a year after the end of the campaign, contained a report describing some of this variety. Now a post script about the uses to which the federated universities put the \$700,000 each received from undesignated contributions to the campaign.

Victoria used its share for educational development and capital projects. The President's Program Fund for Victoria College was allotted \$200,000. Annual income from the fund is used for the college's teaching program, for example salaries for teaching assistants and support for research projects.

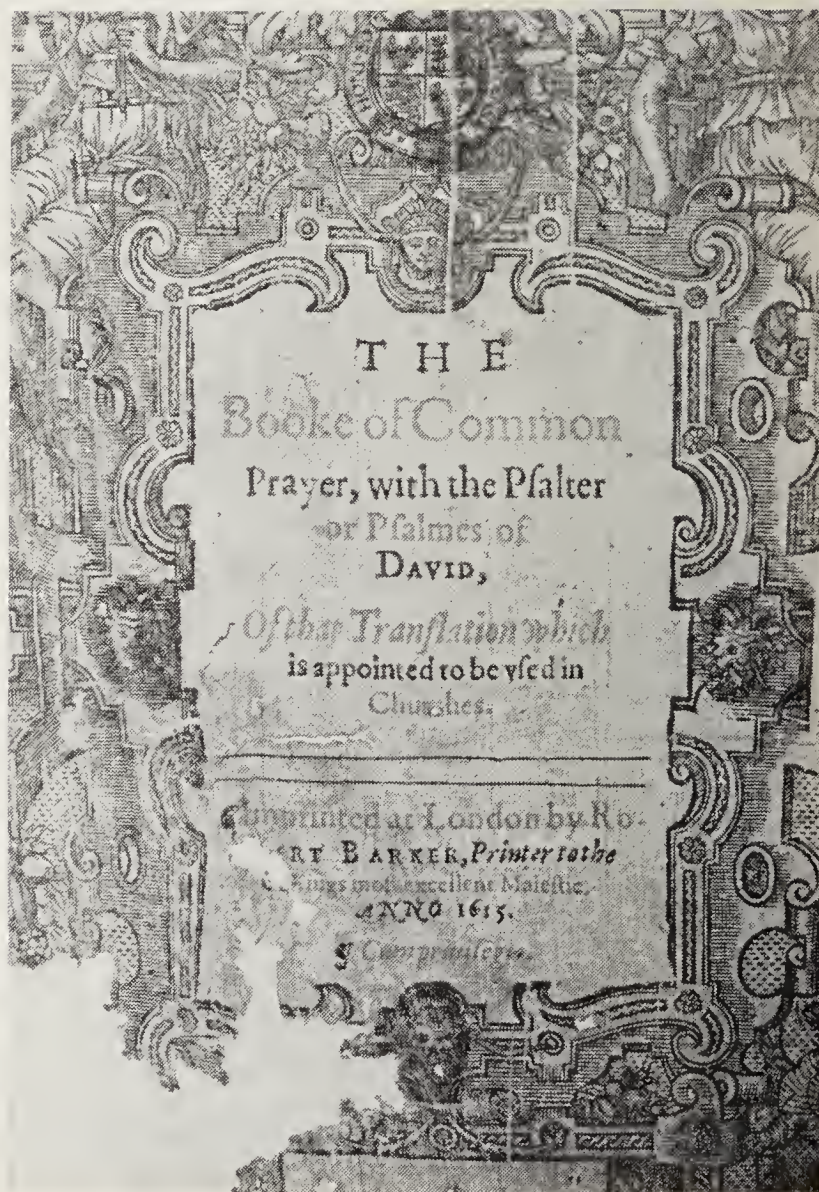
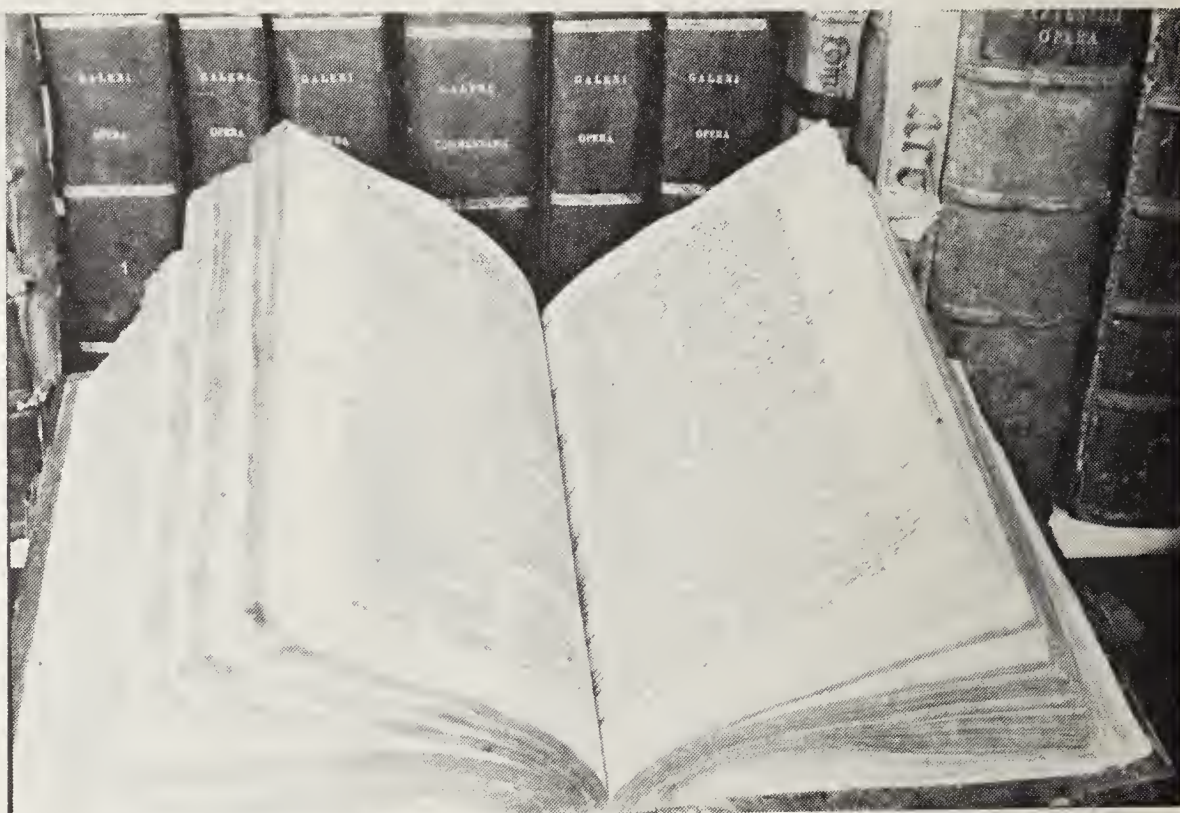
At the E.J. Pratt Library, \$125,000 was used for improvements: climate controls were installed to permit storage of rare books and manuscripts, the Pratt manuscripts were restored and micro-filmed, and a large number of works were re-catalogued to make them readily available.

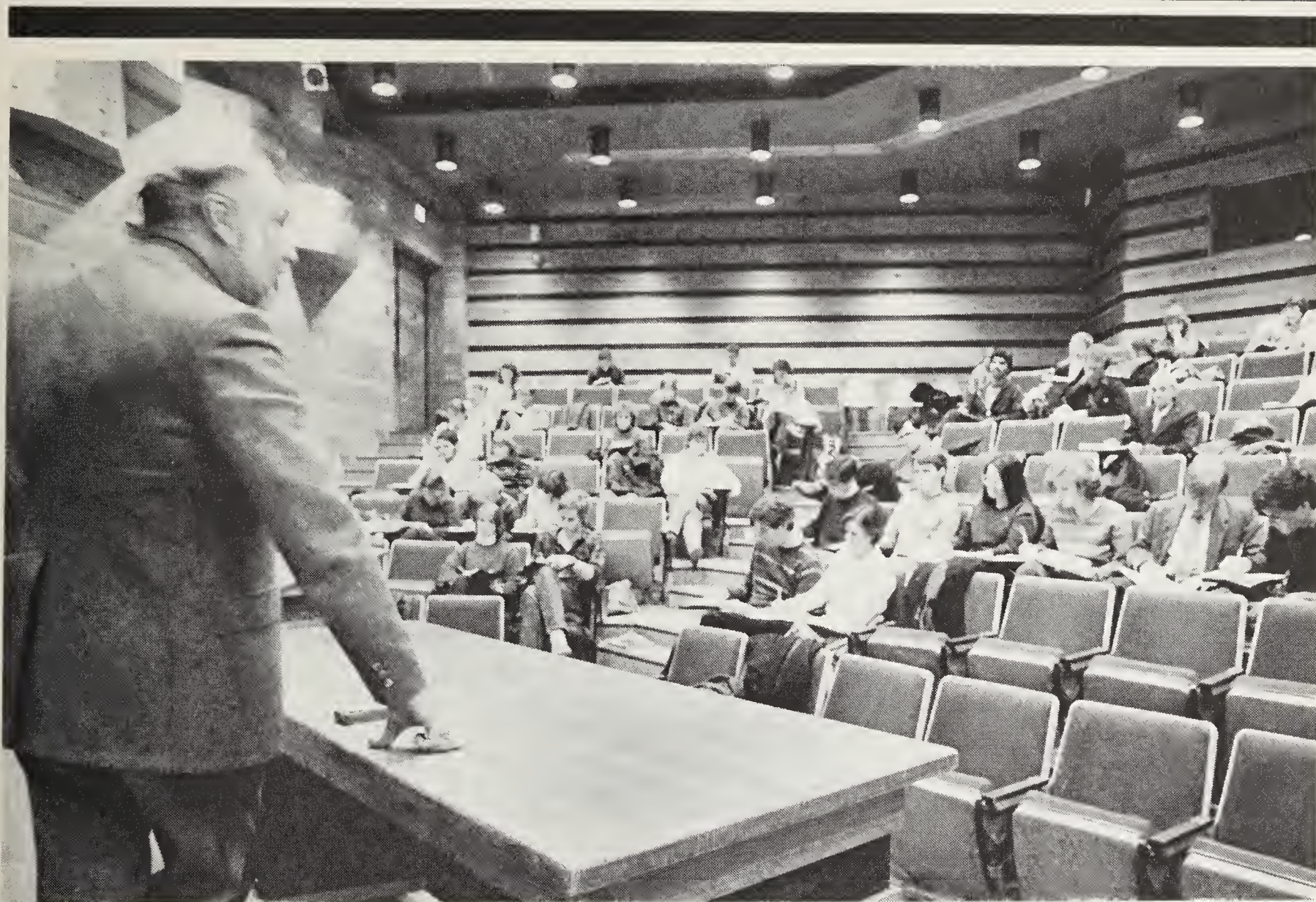
The Victoria College building has been renovated. The Institute for History and Philosophy of Science and Technology moved to new quarters on the second and third floors in December 1982. And the building now conforms to fire safety regulations with sprinklers throughout, fire resistant doors, a new stairway and up-to-date hot-water heating on the third floor. Total cost of the renovations was \$830,000 of which \$375,000 was from Update. Interest earned on Update funds was also applied to the renovations.

At St. Michael's, all Update money was spent on the renovation of 121 St. Joseph Street, officially opened last October and named Alumni Hall. As well as the undesignated portion, funds designated for St. Michael's and donations from alumni for the project brought a total, with interest, of \$1,097,593 from Update sources.

Trinity built the George Ignatieff Theatre, officially opened in November 1979, with \$650,000 of its share. The balance was put towards building the new south wing of St. Hilda's College.

Obvious or obscure, large or small, the projects have all brought changes for the better. Useful uses indeed. ■





Above, Professor Robert Bothwell and Canadian history class in the George Ignatieff Theatre, Trinity College.

Below, one of the lecture halls and, at left, scene from the St. Michael's College Players production of West Side Story in the theatre at Alumni Hall.



IMPERFECT, INSPIRING: AN ACADEMIC MOSAIC



This spring a handsome new book about our university makes its appearance. The University of Toronto: A Souvenir is an affectionate appreciation, with a text by Ian Montagnes accompanying a selection of pictures from the past and 77 new full-colour photographs of the three campuses taken by Rudi Christl. It is available at the University Bookroom and other bookstores across Canada for \$19.95. This excerpt from its introduction is printed with permission of its publisher, Oxford University Press.

WALKING THROUGH THE UNIVERSITY of Toronto campus, I sometimes think what fun it might be to photograph parts of its buildings and show them to friends as souvenirs of an international tour — a rooftop of University College as a château on the Loire, a window of Hart House as a stately home in England, some of the tiles from the old library as a palazzo in Italy, the columns of Convocation Hall as a monument in Paris, and so on. The older buildings of the campus have an attractive diversity that makes such a fantasy possible, and although the newer ones too often lack charm, even they have their own distinctive characters. There has been no attempt to force the structures of the university into a single mould. In its physical appearance, as in other aspects of its life, the University of Toronto demonstrates its belief in freedom of expression.

There is another, more recent, diversity to be found in the lecture halls and labs. A couple of generations ago, Toronto drew its students mainly from the city and rural Ontario. Those undergraduates who could not return home for Christmas were a tiny minority who could fit easily into the Great Hall of Hart House for a special holiday dinner. Today, the majority of the students still come from Metropolitan Toronto and other parts of Ontario. But the rest have journeyed from all the provinces and many of the states of North America, from nearly one hundred countries on the other continents. The campus is a kaleidoscope of skin colours and, in summer, of costumes — a junior fellow of Massey College, black gown trailing behind him, bicycles past Nigerians in loose, colourful shirts; a



*Souvenir of an international tour?
An attractive diversity that makes
such a fantasy possible.*

visitor from India, in flowing pink sari, glides past a co-ed in jeans and a Banff T-shirt.

No other university — perhaps no other location — in Canada attracts so many people from so many places for so many different reasons. Some have come thousands of miles to learn about public health programs or the construction of concrete roadways, others have taken a streetcar ride to hear about the cultures of their ancestors in Portugal or the Ukraine, or to see for themselves the fossil record or the living cell. Depending on their chosen fields, students from far or near may be reading the cuneiform boasts of ancient Babylonian monarchs, the philosophies of ancient Greece, the epics of medieval France, the plays of Elizabethan England, the politics of Commonwealth statesmen, computer print-outs from an economic model, geological clues in rocks carried back from the moon, texts on Japanese management practice. They may be using the university's full-scale opera stage or its 20,000-acre forest, a 600-ton materials tester, an electron microscope, a microfilm reader, an astronomical telescope, a laser, one of the 11 teaching hospitals.

Toronto is a big university — the biggest in this country, large by any stan-

dard. Its present size is the result of force-feeding, a political decision by government in the 1950s and '60s to meet the requirements of a growing economy and population. In one decade, the University of Toronto virtually doubled facilities built over the previous century, razing Victorian structures in mid-town and replacing them with high-rise labs, extending itself on two new campuses hugging wooded river valleys in the suburbs. Size has academic advantages: in the depth and breadth of courses offered, the range of facilities, the quality of faculty. It has disadvantages, too. Students, and staff, can be lost in the system. But diversity tempers size at Toronto.

There is no monolithic University of Toronto. It is a network of federation, confederation, affiliation, of baronies, satrapies, prefectures. It reflects its country. Canada is a cultural and political mosaic; the University of Toronto is an academic mosaic. Like Canada, it does not always work well — but then, some might argue that neither *should* work, just as the bumble-bee, according to aerodynamic theory, should not fly. But it does work. It is the diversity of constituents in the aggregate we call the University of Toronto that gives it strength and character.

Most of us who have studied at the University of Toronto have no more than an amorphous sense of the large institution. Our memories and loyalties are smaller, more local. A sunny autumn afternoon in

Varsity Stadium, standing to sing "The Blue and White" after the Blues have scored a touchdown. The rowdy fellowship of the Lady Godiva Memorial Band and the School Cannon. The zaniness of the student shows, the Meds' Daffydil, Dentantics, Micketies, the U.C. Follies, or the Vic Bob. The annual utterings of Father Episkopon at Trinity. The first publication of a poem or short story in one of the campus literary magazines. The late-night deadlines of *The Varsity*. A debate in Hart House against a visiting statesman, or a concert in the Great Hall. An unexpected success in the lab. A sudden insight in the library. And nearly always one or two great teachers, with luck, more: men and women who shared their knowledge with us and infused their lectures with their passion for the subject.

This is the underlying bond that ties together the sprawling, multi-faceted, often creaky, sometimes flagging, sometimes unhappy, more often inspiring institution of the University of Toronto — a passion for knowledge. It manifests itself at different levels: a freshman hearing for the first time morality discussed in the objective contexts of philosophy; a medical student learning the physiology that will help her save lives; a team of future engineers experimenting with that most peculiar amalgam of useful and useless knowledge, the design, construction, and racing of reinforced-concrete canoes; a graduate student exploring the nature of plants by feeding them radioactive isotopes; a retired professor revelling in a new translation of Goethe; a professor of chemistry with a world-wide reputation bombarding gases with light to examine the behaviour of the building blocks of matter; another professor, not yet so well known, discovering a new twist in the spiral of DNA, the chemical that holds the genetic code of life. Heady stuff for those who become addicted. No wonder then that in the common-rooms and coffee shops and pubs around the campus, students talk of dates and music and sports, but also of Kant and quarks and computer programs; or that the Faculty Club has a table where the habitués seem to speak in mathematics.

The University of Toronto is not as great as it sometimes pretends, but it is not as bad as its detractors sometimes claim. It preserves the old — buildings and knowledge — while exploring the new; it cultivates trees and flowers while growing in brick and mortar; it retains diversity and individuality; it nurtures first-rate minds. It is a good university, and those of us who have spent time in its halls have, for the most part, found it so. ■

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LETTERS

ARROGANCE AND ANIMAL RIGHTS

IN YOUR EDITORIAL FOR THE MARCH/April issue, you deplored the actions of a group of people who broke into a psychology laboratory and set loose a number of animals undergoing experimentation. Further on, you described attacks on animal research as "appalling" and suggested that those opposed could refuse the benefits medicine has gained from such research. In response to that, I find I could very readily say, "Do not conduct any experiments that cause pain to animals on my behalf when such experiments are conducted by departments of psychology. I will take my chances on being deprived of remedies to frightful psychological maladies."

That is not altogether serious and not altogether fair to you because your jump from psychology to medicine was not quite that abrupt. I don't think you equate disruption of psychological experiments with absolute opposition to use of animals to save human lives — but I'm not certain.

The serious point is that you missed a great opportunity to be even-handed, responsible and constructive. When you mentioned those four levels of approval for the use of animals in research, you begged the question, how many representatives of Humane Societies or how many veterinarians independent of the University are on those screening bodies? Obviously the answer is none. Yet if the process is as rigorous and concerned as you suggested, there can be nothing to fear. Is the University ready to make that change? Would the University allow such people access to all experiments? Would you publish the results of such monitoring? Or is it more convenient to be a law unto yourselves?

I am not closely connected to the Humane Society or any related group, but I regard such groups with some admiration. Surely a concern for the defenceless is a very worthy thing, a measure of the degree of civilization of a

society and an ideal which should be quite compatible with the tenets of a great university. You don't like the fact that some agitate for inhibiting legislation but I suggest to you that inhibition is the proper state of affairs. If independent monitors find the university not wanting, I will be the first to applaud. Until then, I have serious reservations to the effect that considerations of career advancement and the like may have more to do with experimentation, on occasion, than a search for useful truth.

*B.A.M. Nord
Scarborough*

In response to your editorial (Animal Rights, March/April issue) I would like to add that there is a third alternative to your two (the use of human beings or an end to research). Ever thought of not ingesting the chemicals in most supermarket foods, grow your own veggies, protest this adulteration of our own foods, demand healthy foods? Ever thought of saying enough of these environmental pollutants that contaminate both our foods and bodies and make us sick? Ever thought of promoting exercise and a healthy lifestyle? Animal research is seeking only to treat symptoms, it doesn't look for the cure: clean air and water, healthy, non-chemicalized food, a peaceful life-way to name a few to start with. We have made ourselves sick, let's not take it out on the animals.

*Christine Beryl
Willow Beach, Ont.*

How is it possible for anyone to be so misinformed and so credulous as you reveal yourself to be in the editorial of the March/April issue?

You seem not to realize that true *medical* research is only an *extremely* small fraction of the total use of animals in research. You have confused this point, surely not deliberately?

Your dramatic alternatives of "people or animals" — where, mentally, are you

Letters may be edited to fit available space and should be addressed: Graduate Letters, Department of Communications, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1.

living? In the 14th century? There are many modern alternatives — living tissue and organ cultures, isolated organs functioning outside the body, mechanical and mathematical models, computer simulation, chemical assays and sophisticated modern instruments such as gas chromatographs, mass spectrometers, etc. and etc.

Further, you profess to believe that the existence of regulations means that a self-policing body will naturally follow them.

Of all countries at the present time Canada has one of the worst records for policing and controlling unnecessary cruel research (Toronto no exception). Some of the most factual literature on this vast subject has been written by ex-researchers and scientists who finally revolted against the cruelty, greed and extravagant misuse of public funds that the animal research industry represents.

Kathleen Young
Toronto

As one who has himself benefited from advanced medical research in the past, I find myself in something of a quandary with regard to your editorial "Animal Rights". You see, I am also, by my own admission, what is usually called (often with great disdain) an "animal lover".

What disturbs me most about your editorial is not so much its line of argument — although I find this far from unassailable — as its tone. One hopes for a certain reflectiveness in editorial writing. Yet I can only characterize your tone on this issue as strident. Indeed, you show yourself to be entirely partisan on an issue which, whether you like it or not, is essentially moral and which can thus be addressed by more than one valid argument.

There is much in what you write which could be disputed, or at least critically appraised. Is it valid, for instance, for vivisectionists to defend themselves by focusing "on the generality, the necessity for medical advance"? I would have thought that humane considerations would invariably demand the contrary — that the specific ends which the research in question is designed to achieve be not only demonstrable but practically applicable — since the question involved is essentially one of the relationship of ends to means. This being so, is it not the height of arrogance to argue that science (as knowledge, *per se*) does not need to justify its means since the end (which is none other than itself) is above and beyond moral judgement? This is the

very kind of arrogance on the part of the scientific community which our age is beginning to call into question in (you are right here) an ever more emphatic way.

Finally, however, it is your failure to address the very question you purport to address which I am concerned, here, to point out. Do animals have rights, or do they not? If so, why so and what are they? If not, why not? And last, but not least, if the answer to this question is "no", do human beings have rights only insofar as we are not animals? Are rights natural, or strictly a matter of law and society? Please explain.

Richard Streiling
Toronto

I was very disappointed on reading your article "Animal Rights". I agree that stealing the animals from the science wing of Scarborough College was *not* right when they were just set loose but the animals should not have been there in the first place. All the horrible things that are taking place in the world today are caused by so-called "human beings" and although I do not like to see anyone suffer I certainly do not think a monkey, dog, cat, rat or little mouse should be put through torture so that some person, who would probably be much better off dead, can drag himself around for a few extra months or years. You would do more good by writing an article on donating your "used" parts to anyone who wants them, when you pass on. Certainly I would prefer to leave this wonderful life with my own battery, etc., but if you desire someone else's giblets ask your auntie to leave them to you, *but leave the animals alone*.

H. Winter
Mississauga

I was disappointed in the editorial "Animal Rights" in the March/April issue. Why do you find human research "unacceptable" and animal research "*not* unacceptable"?

Unfortunately, readers without sufficient background on this issue received only one point of view. I suggest that before you release commentaries on animal rights groups, you actually contact them to get their side of the story.

Lida McMartin
Toronto

A copy of your interesting Nov./Dec. magazine *The Graduate* has been sent to me mainly for the article "Friend and Surgeon" by Nancy Figueroa.

As Guinea Pigs of the Parent Club we are delighted that Dr. Ross Tilley has been given the well-deserved honour of having a burn centre named after him at the Wellesley Hospital in Toronto.

I am sure you will be interested to know that even after 40 years, a very strong and special relationship exists between the Guinea Pigs in Canada and the U.K. Our reunions in England are held every year and on most of these enjoyable occasions Canadian Guinea Pigs and their wives join us for the celebrations; Dr. Tilley and his wife were among our guests at the reunion held in September 1983. Likewise, U.K. Guinea Pigs reciprocate, in fact the Canadian reunion in 1984 will be attended by many U.K. Guinea Pigs and wives, including my wife and myself.

Jack J. Toper
Woodford Green, Essex



Those, like myself, who were friends of J.S. Woodsworth, will greatly appreciate the article in the January/February issue of *The Graduate*, "Woodsworth at Ten". It is deeply gratifying to know that so much splendid work has been done by the college which honours his name, and of a character so dear to his heart.

My mind goes back to a day in the early thirties when I lunched with J.S.W. and the late Graham Spry in the parliamentary restaurant in Ottawa. Plans were well under way for the launching of the new party; our discussion was concerned with the choice of name for it. "J.S." strongly favoured "Co-operative Commonwealth Federation" and Graham Spry sided with him, though not wholeheartedly. I urged a simple name which could be spoken and remembered easily, like "Popular Party" or "People's Party", which would mean nothing but what the leadership put into it. My plea was in vain.

Woodsworth and Spry were two outstanding Canadians who merited our respect and gratitude.

Ronald L. Fredenburgh, O.B.E.
Pellegrue, France

Gasoline commonly contains very small amounts of water. If the gasoline is made very cold, the water may separate and sink to the bottom, but it will pass through the carburetor uneventfully.

However, if sugar is put in the fuel tank, the water will form a dense sticky syrup that will clog the carburetor.

The following information was given me in confidence by Squadron-Leader Howard Ackroyd-Kelly, R.C.A.F. Intelligence, (now deceased) in 1945. In February 1941, an enemy agent poured sugar into the gasoline tank of a Canadian military plane. The plane then took off on a flight to Britain. The sabotage was discovered when the carburetor was examined, after February 24, by R.C.A.F. investigators.

The rest of the story was told by Dr. Charles Best¹: "Sir Frederick Banting was aboard a two-engine bomber bound for England. The plane crashed in a snowstorm in a forest near Musgrave Harbour, Newfoundland. Banting, with a lung punctured by crushed ribs, used his waning strength to bandage the wounds of the pilot, the only survivor. Then he lay down on pine boughs in the snow" and died.

Thomas H. Jukes²
University of California, Berkeley

(1) Best CH: *The Reader's Digest*, March 1964, pp. 43-47.

(2) I was a graduate student at University of Toronto, 1930-33, and I was a friend of Dr. Banting and Dr. Best.

The analogy made by Professor Anatol Rapoport, of the two scorpions in a bottle suggesting the two super powers or, rather, the divided worlds of thought, is childish and an oversimplification.

There is nothing new in sharing being ideal and greed and violence bringing disaster. This concept has been taught a long time. Did it bring any results? Is this not a "Utopia"?

We have seen what happened when Hitler was not threatened because the rest of the world did not want war and did not rearm. I think that much more realistic is the Latin dictum, "if you want peace, prepare for war".

After the Second World War, the Americans, the British and the French decided to share influential spheres with the Soviets, and what happened? Is not the U.S.S.R. greedy and bellicose? Just as Hitler wanted the whole world to wear the swastika, so does the U.S.S.R. want it to wear the hammer and sickle.

Some will argue that communism is a

better way. Then let it come about by vote and not as in Vietnam, Cambodia and Afghanistan. It is clear who is the threat and if the free world is not prepared for war, then they will certainly attack.

Eva Deemar
Toronto

Anatol Rapoport says "Now I'm not sure" (that it was necessary to crush the Axis). Is he suggesting that we should have stayed cowardly at home while the Germans killed 12 million Jews instead of six, or 80 million east Europeans instead of 40, while the Japanese killed 64 million Chinese instead of 32 million?

His suggestion that if we disarm and the other side does not we may actually be safer shows a complete lack of understanding of the aims of the expanding Soviet empire. The Marxist-Leninists believe in material power and their right to do whatever they want to bury the West. I suggest that he stick to his games and leave the problems of the real world to those with courage and faith.

John E. Overs
Oshawa

I read with interest and admiration Judith Knelman's article on Professor Anatol Rapoport's wonderful contribution to resolving conflict in a positive way! I wondered more about the game "Prisoner's Dilemma" — whether it is available commercially or privately. I feel this type of constructive thinking practice would well serve gifted high school students as well as others. Can you assist me in locating the game from such an isolated spot as Sault Ste Marie?

Jan-Elizabeth James
Sault Ste Marie

We have had several such queries. The game, like tic-tac-toe, is easily played with pencil and paper. We know of no version being marketed.

Editor

Cheers for the high quality of English usage in *The Graduate*! In the last paragraph of an article on grammar (On Writing Well, March/April issue) we find

this sentence: "One should know in their own mind that ..." etc. Professor Northey, who is quoted in the article, would probably give half credit for the sentence, because it says something even if the grammar is wrong. Seriously, how did this get by the writer, editor and proof-reader?

Helen (Gegenschatz) Magee
Toronto

Both writer and editor have received a number of letters raising this point much to our dismay. The grammatical error in the last sentence was written, edited and proof-read deliberately, an attempt on our part at irony. It reflected what the student had written. Never mind, it could have been worse. We were playing with the idea of calling the article "On Writing Good".

Editor

The *Graduate* only arrived (by sailing boat?) yesterday (November 5) but I did the crossword puzzle last night so am posting it on with the hope it may catch the judging. I find the mail problem really acute — are there other Australian residents complaining? The graduates I know enjoy the magazine but don't do the puzzle so there's no problem. Thank you for the stimulus of the puzzle and for the informative magazine.

Mary Grant
Turramurra, Australia

Your entry did arrive in time for the draw. Other readers have indeed been complaining, from all over the world and even from the other side of Toronto. We make the draw at the very last moment before press time and it is rare that overseas entries arrive too late.

Editor

I have lost the central oval crest from my U of T ring. The style of the ring was the one used in the 1930s and '40s. Since the crest was changed, I am told it is impossible to repair this ring.

Does anyone know where I could get a crest of the old style for my ring? Is there anyone who has had a similar ring repaired? Any help would be appreciated.

Lillian Jones
34 Old Coach Rd.
St. Catharines, Ont.
L2N 2P5

DENNIS LEE

BY DOUG FETHERLING

A CONFESSIONAL AND RELIGIOUS POET WHO ALSO WOWS THE KIDS

THERE IS PROBABLY NO ONE ELSE IN TORONTO WHO receives a more comically diverse mail bag than Dennis Lee does, and this fact cuts to the very heart of Lee's essential characteristics as a writer. Lee is one of the country's most respected and influential poets. He is also one of Canada's most popular writers, though not necessarily for the same books. A wide range of his literary fellows practically worship him as a poet with a particularly contemporary, and especially tortured, form of political and religious sensibility. (He is essentially that rare creature, a confessional and religious poet.) They also acknowledge his key role as an editor and critic, one who has exerted a considerable influence on other people's work. This is the Lee who, two years ago when he was only 43, became the subject of a *Festschrift* to which colleagues such as Margaret Atwood and Irving Layton contributed glowing essays. This Lee receives such a voluminous correspondence on serious literary matters that he is threatening to employ a secretary.

But there is another Dennis Lee who is beloved on a different plane and by a very different audience, as the author of memorable collections of children's verse, *Wiggle to the Laundromat*, *Alligator Pie*, *Nicholas Knock and Other People*, *Garbage Delight* and, most recently, *Jelly Belly*. These books have sold hundreds of thousands of copies, generated a successful theatrical venture, and lately have given Lee an entirely new career as a writer for television and film. This Lee is Canada's best known writer among nine-year-olds, an astounding number of whom write to ask his advice, or thank him, or to send him verses of their own.

The give-and-take between the two Lees, or between the two audiences and two kinds of renown, might easily lead to an identity crisis in another writer, but not Lee. "I enjoy doing both folk art — most kids' poetry is folk art — and high art."

He sighs a bit. "I'd love it if I could do a little in each area all the time, but I can't." Not that he hasn't tried. In fact, the whole pattern of his career has been to undertake more than one thing at a time. Such work habits are somehow bound up with the moral unease he feels and his powerful yearning to communicate it.

Lee is a gently rounded pipe smoker with a beard and thinning flaxen hair, and he radiates a sharply intellectual kind of friendly cordiality. He was born in Toronto in 1939. Both grandfathers and assorted other ancestors were Methodist preachers, and he himself "grew up in

the suburban United Church and what ritual there was was of the most dessicated sort."

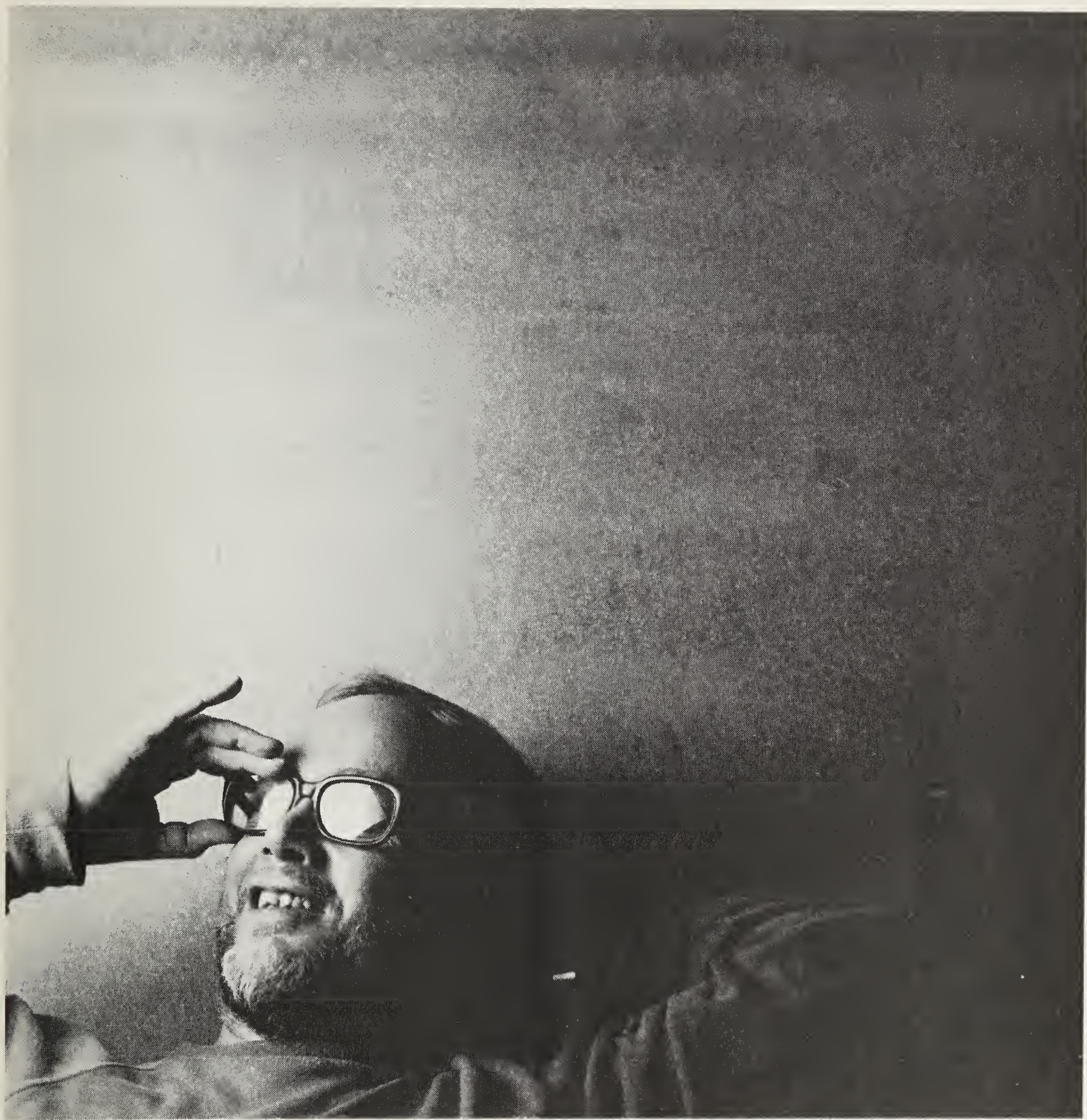
To someone who has known him for a number of years, Lee has always appeared torn between his meditative side and his liturgical side. He has seemed like, so to speak, a High Church Methodist. One side of him is definitely a Dennis with two n's (middle class, Protestant, suburban and contemporary). The other is more of a Denis (patrician, Anglican, urban and antiquarian in taste). It is tempting to carry on with the comparison and say that one produces the imaginative rhymes for children, the other the intricate writing for serious adults; but that is simplistic, for there are elements of both in each sphere. The perceived difference, though, is real enough, as if it were the difference between what Lee was born and what he longs to become.

At one point in his 20s he almost joined the Society of Friends. But it was as one without affiliation, and with a record as one of the top students in the province academically, that he went to Victoria College in 1957, "asking the university for nourishment and justification for myself." He came to feel disappointed. "The boom was just beginning," he recalls. "The classes were big, and it seemed as though the ethos of a Toronto high school had been translated en bloc." He was suspicious of the lecture system but says he would have been equally suspicious of the Oxbridge tutorial system. In any event, he began writing but found he had "analytical abilities far ahead of my artistic abilities."

While striving to bring the two into balance he studied only half-heartedly but still managed a Woodrow Wilson fellowship and various other prizes. He earned his B.A. in 1962 and the first of two master's degrees in 1963, when he himself began a four-year stint of lecturing at Vic. By 1967 he had slowly accumulated a book-length manuscript of poetry called *Kingdom of Absence* and quit the university, not for a new field, but for two new fields.

The first was a small publishing house called House of Anansi, which he founded in partnership with David Godfrey, then a Trinity College English professor. *Kingdom of Absence* was the first title produced by Anansi, which over the next decade would inject well-publicized vigour into the whole Canadian book-publishing scene and help make the careers of Graeme Gibson, Roch Carrier and a score of other writers. Lee's other job was one which the passage of time has not treated so kindly. Rochdale College, which he also co-founded, was begun as a genuine experiment in free-form education but soon, in other hands, became a virtual synonym for "hippie haven". Today Lee

Doug Fetherling is a Toronto freelance writer.



JOHN MASTROMONACO

SUCH A VOLUMINOUS
CORRESPONDENCE THAT HE
IS THREATENING TO EMPLOY
A SECRETARY

■

dismisses as naive and shallow the key document of Rochdale, his "Getting to Rochdale", just as he dismisses *Kingdom of Absence*. But the essay and what it implied about the structure of the university system seemed valid at the time. Such at least was the perspective in 1968, which proved a watershed year for Lee, one when all the currents of his life became apparent to the diverse people who find his work so meaningful and attractive.

That was the year, for instance, he published the first version of his long meditative poems *Civil Elegies*, which put him squarely in the forefront of a kind of small-c conservative literary nationalism and was the foundation for his serious reputation. It was also about then that he started writing the verse that would later make up *Wiggle to the Laundromat*, the first of his children's

I WAS IMMERSSED IN MOTHER GOOSE AND THE WHOLE FOLK TRADITION



books. In reviewing his latest collection, *Jelly Belly*, a critic in *The Times Literary Supplement* of London felt "the number of specifically Canadian references may be awkward for English children." In fact, there are relatively few such references but those that exist are philosophically important. To create them was one of the reasons he began writing for children (the other being a desire to amuse his daughters).

"I was immersed in Mother Goose and the whole folk tradition and I immersed my own children in it," he says. "I love it. It grew up over the centuries, so that most of the Mother Goose rhymes sound exotic to us. They reflect what was once the real world but is no longer our own here-and-now." Lee wanted to work within that tradition but to reflect present realities by writing of, say, the Toronto-Dominion Centre rather than London Bridge, of fire hydrants and shopping plazas rather than windmills and castles. "Now I'm not so self-conscious about putting in references to Bloor Street." He laughs. "But in the beginning I thought this was being quite reckless and daring."

Many aficionados — most of them about three-feet tall — feel Lee's writing reached a plateau in *Alligator Pie*, a 1974 collection that astonished publishers with its sales and was transformed into a Toronto stage musical. Then the playful side of Lee lay fallow until *Garbage Delight* (1977), followed in turn by *Jelly Belly*, one of the projects resulting from a year he spent at the University of Edinburgh under a Scottish-Canadian exchange scheme. By the time Lee emerged from this program, he was about to get involved in the world of show business.

This seemingly unlikely turn of events had its origin in an idea of Jim Henson's, the American creator of Ernie and Bert and the other *Sesame Street* puppets and *The Muppet Show*. By 1981 he was becoming involved in another television program, *Fraggle Rock*, one with a more fantastical nature. For the series, a co-production with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Henson needed Canadian writers under the terms of the agreement. Stan Colbert, then the head of television light entertainment at the CBC, put forward Lee's name, among others. It proved a near brilliant idea as Lee and Henson found they shared a certain quality of imagination. Thus began a collaboration between Lee and, not Henson directly but Henson's other Canadian discovery, Phil Balsam, 49, a former rock musician and jazzman turned stained-glass artist and electronics inventor. For more than three years, Balsam and Lee, who live only a few blocks apart in a resolutely blue-collar area of the city, have been writing the songs for *Fraggle Rock*, an average of 2.5 songs per show for 56 shows. Balsam composes the tunes and Lee the wildly imaginative lyrics that help establish *Fraggle Rock*'s tone, one that erases the line between childhood and grown-up fantasy. This,

in turn, led Lee to the the movie business.

Three years ago, Henson had completed production on a \$25-million fantasy called *The Dark Crystal*, using an all-puppet cast, but was dissatisfied with the film once shooting and editing were being assessed. Lee was brought in for an unusual assignment, though one squarely within the Hollywood tradition of script-doctoring. He was to preview the early version of the film and, where possible, write fresh dialogue to replace that already recorded, thus making up a new story for the scenes that had been photographed. He was at some pains to make the new words fit as closely as possible the lip movements seen on the screen. The film was released in the autumn of 1982 and broke even. By that time Henson had already moved on to his next project, one which also had a specialized place for Lee's peculiar talents.

It is a fantasy feature film, *Labyrinth*, using live actors as well as puppets. Henson first asked Lee to write the screenplay. After studying some screenplays ("subliterate," he says) he demurred, deciding this was a skill he did not wish to learn. Instead, he offered to write a book on which the screenplay could be based. He laboured through most of last year, turning in what he calls a "poetic novella" of some 160 pages last December. "It's a traditional fairy tale in a way," he says. Henson, meanwhile, selected Terry Jones of the Monty Python group to turn Lee's manuscript into a screenplay.

Although Lee stands to earn a considerable sum from this enterprise, it is typical of him that he has made no noticeable move to alter his physical circumstances. He lives in a ramshackle rented cottage with collapsing porch and second-hand furniture, and the space in his dining room is almost entirely consumed by a ping-pong table. He looks forward, though, to concentrating on his adult writing, which moves ahead apace.

As he himself sees it, the tone of his adult poetry has followed a particular course. "*Kingdom of Absence* was my apprentice book and liturgy was very important to it," he says. "In *Civil Elegies and Other Poems*, the civic impulse rose, the religious impulse declined. In *The Gods* the title poem is the reference point there and it is certainly Christian." What he is currently working on is a natural sequel, a book-length poem called "Riffs", parts of which have appeared in literary journals.

"It's about being love-sick," the poet says. "About an incandescent coming together that keeps re-awakening our sense of the incandescent world." The narrator "keeps saying that he wants to touch in language the same white-hot ecstatic quality present in love affairs. It touched and startled me as I was working on it." The title "Riffs" is an indication of the musical forms which supply the poem's antecedents and structure. Lee is a considerable fan of jazz artists such as Charlie Parker and John Coltrane, though is himself musical only to the extent that he plays piano *con brio* and solely in the key of G. So it is possible that this structure springs from a new awareness of the practicalities of music arising from his *Fraggle Rock* collaboration. If so, this is yet another indication that the two sides of Dennis Lee are not as far apart as they sometimes seem, regardless of the conclusions to be drawn from his two-sided morning mail. ■



FEELINGS OF WARMTH AND RESPONSIVENESS

ANY LARGE ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING THE UNIVERSITY, will face internal tensions, financial problems and dissatisfactions. Yet there are signs that the second half of the decade may not be as troubled as was anticipated when it began. There will be continuing debate as the University community finds its way toward resolution of the most pressing problems of the moment, but I sense an absence of the kind of personal confrontation that has occurred in the past. Where there are problems without acrimony, there are solutions not far removed.

Indeed there has been a strong display of unity demonstrated in the recent faculty, staff and student appeals. Well over half a million dollars has been given by members of the University community. This is something to be proud of.

There are problems, notably the question of the settlement of salaries and benefits, which I hope will be resolved by late spring in a similar, collegial way. The University is reluctant to take on binding arbitration, currently being sought by the faculty association, and I cannot believe that certification is widely acceptable.

Other problems, thorny as they may sometimes seem, should be set in the context of what I perceive as positive signs pointing to a happier future.

One of these is that while our current projections next year call for yet another deep budget cut, after that the financial picture looks brighter to the end of the decade.

Whatever else Bette Stephenson, minister of colleges and universities, has said, she has made it clear that funding for universities must not decline in real terms.

I think that means that we'll be able to give people somewhat longer term goals, a three-year planning period with respect to program and budget, for example, which will be an incredible relief. We will always have to preserve the ability to back off, but to be able to give three-year envelopes will ease the campus sense of year-to-year crisis, of how we can get through this year only in order to cope with the next.

Another indicator of the real mood of the University is, I think, a sense of openness. Last year we drew this place down by six per cent in faculty and staff, in a single year. While this was of necessity a painful process, there was nonetheless a sense of understanding within the University community. People worked together.

But there is something else, indefinable and yet palpable, that I have been experiencing, and it has to do with the attitude that people beyond the campus have toward the University.

I have been involved in a fair amount of social activity,

have taken part in considerable lobbying with members of the legislature, and have met many people from the business community. Through all of these outside meetings I have had almost no negative view of the University.

What has been coming through to me is that there is a tremendous amount of good will, a well of good feeling for the University of Toronto. I find the external community is much more supportive than I had fully realized.

I think people do recognize that the universities are, along with everybody else, having a difficult time, and within this that the University of Toronto is something quite special, that we are an important part of the greater community.

That has been one of the most satisfying things that I have encountered, this warmth and responsiveness from the larger community of which we are a part.

This may not surprise the alumni, who demonstrate their own support for the University in many ways. The activities in the branches are hardly a reflection of apathy or disinterest. Soon close to a thousand of you will return to the campus for the annual spring reunion, a time of warmth and good will, shared memories and renewal of friendships which were formed, often, decades ago and which endure.

The University is exacting, as it should be, in the demands it places on students, but people simply do not return to a place that doesn't hold memories of a rich and exciting period in their lives.

If I am right in my assessment that an end to crisis is in sight, there follows an opportunity to attack those chronic maladies which burden any institution as large as this one, and here the alumni must be heard: you are in a position to take both an objective and yet an involved view through comparing your own experiences with what you hear and read of campus life today.

Criticisms, particularly constructive, hard-nosed appraisals, are of great value and help those of us who may be too close to see things in clear perspective to maintain a rational sense of priority and proportion.

Be assured that your University is listening.

President

ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE TO ADMISSIONS OFFICE



ALUMNI IN BRANCH ORGANIZATIONS across Canada and in the United States are taking part in a pilot project to encourage students outside Ontario to come to U of T. Alan Hill, associate director of admissions, explains that the University has been receiving an increasing number of enquiries, especially from the U.S.

"In 1982 we visited several schools in New England and the United Nations School in New York. In 1983, the International School in Washington invited us to speak to senior students. We realized we needed contacts on the ground." Another factor leading to the establishment of the pilot project was the recent report on recruitment and admissions (Campus News, Sept./Oct. 1983).

"U of T's share of out-of-province students has been slipping since 1972," says Hill. "The report concluded that we were too narrow in our focus and recommended that we should make sure our name is in the forefront both nationally and continentally. The program is an attempt to raise our profile."

When Hill suggested, at an alumni branch conference in September, that the Office of Admissions could use some help from alumni, he was surprised by the enthusiastic response. In February, he invited representatives from Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Ottawa, New York City, Rochester, N.Y., and Washington, D.C., to spend a weekend in Toronto learning about admissions policies, scholarship programs and the type of applicant the University wants to encourage. The newly trained alumni admissions officers returned to their home bases to identify and contact appropriate schools in their areas.

In Vancouver, Jean Mann (U.C. 1947), decided she should get in touch with 15 schools. "I consulted other alumni to make sure I hadn't overlooked any obvious ones. You have to be selective because there's a limit to the time available. I spoke personally to all the guidance counsellors and worked out a tight schedule for Alan Hill's three-day visit in April. I just left him enough time to take the ferry to Victoria.

"All of the guidance counsellors were enthusiastic about the project and one St. Mike's graduate was even excited. One of

them explained that the reason U of T didn't get applicants from B.C. is that no one took the trouble to promote the University. Everyone else has been here: McGill, Queen's, Western, Carleton. We're just starting to lay the groundwork and should show results in one or two years."

As well as his swing through the west, Hill will also visit New York City and Rochester, N.Y. Jim Elman (St. Michael's 1975) is our man in Rochester. "We're going to hit four of the better schools and keep the approach intimate and friendly. Our job is to explain why students should go to that place in the north. Toronto is a big selling point but people have no idea at all about the university. I think the best way to describe U of T to an American is to say it's somewhere between a large mid-western university and the Oxford of *Brideshead Revisited*. It has a different

flavour."

Given the enthusiasm of people like Elman and Mann, Hill is sure that eventually alumni will be able to assume complete responsibility in their areas. "No one is anticipating immediate returns," he says. "but we hope to get more and more people involved. The U of T must maintain its national and international image. These students add a lot to the life of the University."

ALUMNI'S TRIBUTES FOR SCHOLARS, PROFESSOR

THE U OF T ALUMNI ASSOCIATION PRESENTED three awards at the annual award dinner on April 4 in Hart House. Thomas Hutchinson received the ninth Alumni-Faculty Award while Jane Rowley and



The Moss scholars, Jane Rowley and Alexander Reford, with Tom Hutchinson of botany, alumni-faculty award winner.

Alexander Reford were the recipients of the 1984 Moss Scholarships.

Born and educated in England, Professor Hutchinson joined the Department of Botany at U of T in 1967 and served as chairman of the department 1976-82. Instrumental in establishing the Institute for Environmental Studies, he served as acting director in 1973-74 and associate director 1974-75.

His research interests focus on the effects of man-made stresses on the environment, particularly heavy metal contamination and acid precipitation. His work has taken him from the lead smelters in Toronto, where he discovered dangerously high levels of lead in adjacent residential areas, to the Smoking Hills in the Canadian Arctic where he studied an area subject to 1,000 years of natural acidification. He is now adapting the results of that research to a reclamation project in the Sudbury region.

Prof. Hutchinson serves on several international environmental agencies and has published widely in his field. The Canadian Botanical Society presented him with the George Lawson award for meritorious research in 1983.

"When I read the call for nominations, I thought he was an ideal candidate," says Magda Havas, a research fellow at the Institute for Environmental Studies who did her doctoral work under Prof. Hutchinson and arranged his nomination for the Alumni-Faculty Award. "He fit all the categories — academic excellence, service to the University and contribution to the community. He is respected by his students but at the same time very down-to-earth. Everyone calls him Tom."

"Tom is, quite simply, one of the pioneer environmental scientists in this country," says Kenneth Hare, provost of Trinity College, 1982 winner of the Alumni-Faculty Award and a colleague. "He was one of the principal movers behind the organization of the Institute for Environmental Studies and made it a Mecca for people with ecological concerns."

This year's Moss scholars are, as always, well-rounded students with overall "A" averages. Jane Rowley will graduate in June with a B.Sc. from Trinity College. Jane, who comes from Ottawa, lived in residence at St. Hilda's for four years and participated in every college sport, including squash field hockey, and the U of T rowing and cross-country skiing teams. In 1982, she won her bronze T and the St. Hilda's Athletic Association's highest award for cumulative intramural participation. Also active in committee work, Jane served on the Trinity council and represented the college on the Students' Administrative Council in 1983-84. She hopes to work

towards an M.Phil. in economics at St. John's College, Oxford.

Alex Reford transferred to second year at St. Michael's College from the CEGEP de L'Outaouais in Hull. He will receive his B.A. with a dual specialty in philosophy and religious studies. Much of Alex's extra-curricular time was spent at Hart House, where he played principal trumpet with the Hart House Orchestra and served as secretary of the Library Committee. Alex's other interests include working on *The Mike* and the newspaper and rowing for the U of T Rowing Club.

Alex, who is fluent in French and Italian, will work towards a B.A. in modern history at New College, Oxford,

after spending the summer on the family beef farm in Aylmer, Quebec.

As Moss scholars, Jane and Alex will each receive \$6,500 to assist them in their future studies.

BISSELL PROFESSOR: QUEBEC WILL RISE

"THE SOUTH MAY NEVER RISE AGAIN but Quebec will," predicts Alfred O. Hero, Jr., director of the World Peace Foundation and 1983-84 Claude T. Bissell visiting professor of Canadian-American relations. In the fourth lecture of a series

Alumni College at Spring Reunion Friday, June 1

Alumni College 1984 will offer talks followed by open discussion as is customary, but this year there will also be an opportunity for "hands-on" experience.

In the morning session, Grant Davis, U of T Computing Services, will lecture on "Microcomputers for Beginners" and Professor Robin Harris, University historian, will describe "The U of T under Presidents Falconer, Cody, Smith and Bissell."

In the afternoon, David Dvorchik, Moss Lawson Company Ltd., will outline "Current Investment Considerations", Anne Rochon Ford, researcher with Women in Toronto, the group planning special events marking the centenary of admission of women to U of T, will give a talk on "Women at U of T 1884-1984", Debbie Heitler, World Travel Service, will advise on "How to Plan Vacation Travel", and the microcomputer lab will be open for use of the microcomputers.

Sessions will be held in room 134 of the McLennan Physical Laboratories. The fee of \$10 per person includes luncheon. Please register as soon as possible, preferably by Friday, May 25.

Registration forms and information are available from Ed Thompson, Department of Alumni Affairs, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1; (416) 978-8991.

Part-time master's program

The School of Graduate Studies will continue to offer late afternoon and evening courses. Most departments in the humanities, social sciences and physical sciences have students registered part-time in a program of study leading to a master's degree. The following departments have late afternoon and evening offerings for the 1984-85 academic year:

Division I — Humanities (drama, English, French, Germanic languages and literatures, history, history of art, Italian, linguistics, philosophy, religious studies, Slavic languages and literatures)

Division II — Social Sciences (criminology, economics, education, industrial relations, management studies, political science, sociology)

Division III — Physical Sciences (chemical engineering and applied chemistry, civil engineering, computer science, electrical engineering, geology, industrial engineering, mathematics and applied mathematics, mechanical engineering, metallurgy and materials science, statistics, welding engineering)

If you are interested in other areas of study, please contact the school. However, disciplines requiring extensive laboratory work are not presently able to accommodate students wishing to study part-time in the evening.

All general and departmental admission requirements apply. Those interested in following a program of study leading to a master's degree are urged to get in touch with the school as soon as possible and to check with the particular department in which they wish to study to ensure that courses are available.

For more information, including deadlines for receipt of applications, please call the enquiry desk at the School of Graduate Studies, 978-6614.

on "Quebec, Canada and the United States", Professor Hero pointed out that the polls in Quebec haven't changed on basic issues like devolution, special status, identification with Quebec and the need for constitutional reform. In the opinion of this Louisianian of Acadian stock, the chances of Quebec leaving federation are one in four but he is convinced that some negotiation and compromise with the federal government must take place in the next 50 years. According to Prof. Hero, the resignation of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, whose tone made compromise impossible, will ease relations both within Canada and with the U.S.

The Associates of the University of Toronto, Inc., the fundraising organization of graduates and friends of the U of T in the United States, established the Bissell professorship in 1973 to mark their 25th anniversary and to honour the former president's contribution to the study of Canadian-American relations. William H. Palm (Engineering 1933), president of the associates, in Toronto on March 15 to attend a dinner to recognize the 10th anniversary of the professorship, reminisced about the associates' early efforts to raise money to endow the professorship.

"Wilfred Wilson (U.C. 1943) was president then and I was vice-president. He and I criss-crossed the country giving chapter and verse to all the alumni in places like Chicago, Boston, Los Angeles and Detroit. When we had got all done with this junket we wound up with about \$350,000 — enough money to get the professorship off the ground. Then all of a sudden, the greatest benefactor the University has ever had in the United States, Charles Gordon Heyd, died. He left us darned near a million dollars."

Each Bissell professor is appointed to the Centre for International Studies, one or more departments related to his specialty and to Trinity College where the centre is housed. While in Toronto, he works and teaches in his discipline and, in addition, delivers a series of public lectures that are published by the University of Toronto Press. Last year's Bissell professor was W.T.R. Fox of the Institute of War and Peace Studies at Columbia University, inventor of the phrase "super power" in 1944. Next year's is Norman Ryder of the Office of Population Research at Princeton University.

Professor Robert Spencer, director of the Centre for International Studies, appreciates the support of the associates.

"We live alongside the United States," he points out. "It's inescapably our most important foreign relationship. Yet we pay relatively little attention to Canadian-American relations at the University. The Bissell professorship is extremely important."

SYDNEY SHEP BECOMES SIXTH CARILLONNEUR

WHEN THE BELLS PEAL ACROSS CAMPUS at Convocation this June, there will be a new hand on the hammers. Sydney Shep (Victoria 1982) is the sixth University carillonneur.

"Most carillonneurs in the past have been organists," says Sydney, "because they were expected to play the carillon in their churches as well as the organ. But more and more of us who haven't got a church background are becoming interested in carillons. I visited the Soldiers' Tower carillon during the Hart House open house in 1981 to see carillonneur Heather Spry give a concert and I got hooked. By November I was taking lessons. I had had musical experience in public and high school playing the piano and French horn and choral conducting."

She gained professional status as a member of the Guild of Carillonneurs of North America after performing an examination recital at their annual congress in San Antonio, Texas, last summer.

Sydney explains that playing a carillon is strenuous physical activity. "It's completely mechanical. All of the energy required for the hammer to strike the bell is generated from your own body. There is concrete between you and the bell-chamber but at times the noise is overpowering. There is an adjustable hatch above the console which I usually keep open all the way so I can hear what's going on although it's never quite the same as people hear on the ground."

With only 11 carillons in Canada (three of them in Toronto), Sydney sees her playing as "definitely a hobby". She is currently working on a doctorate in English literature at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. "Ideally, I would like to play the carillon and teach English at a university but, of course, that depends on the job openings. The only full-time carillonneur in Canada is Gordon Slater at the Peace Tower in Ottawa."

As part of the celebrations marking the 100th anniversary of the admission of women to Victoria, Sydney gave an informal concert in March. She will play at all the convocations, spring reunion, several weddings on campus and four Sunday evening concerts during the summer.

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FRIENDS OF FISHER RARE BOOK LIBRARY

MORE THAN 50 FACULTY, ALUMNI AND friends attended the inaugural meeting of the Friends of the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library in March.

"We hope to get support for our collections and to provide an opportunity for people in the community to have access to the library," says Richard Landon, Fisher librarian. "Now, anyone can use the material but most people don't because they don't know about it. And the building is a little forbidding on the outside." Many would agree with that description of the building on the corner of Harbord and St. George, part of the complex often referred to as Fort Book.

The interior is considerably more welcoming. A central core provides a view of five mezzanines of shelves lining the hexagonal walls. Landon explained to the friends that on those shelves is everything from "pre-Christian papyri fragments to Canadian poetry published last week."

Among the volumes on display was Sir Richard Whitbourne's *A Discourse and Discovery on New-Found-Land* (1620). A new acquisition, this copy of the first edition of the first important work on Newfoundland belonged to King James to whom the book is dedicated. The 1499 edition of the *Kalendrier des Bergeres*, an almanac published in Paris, was opened to the appropriate page in March. The Fisher Library is the only institution in North America holding a copy of this book. Friends could also read a few lines of *Hamlet* in the second folio edition which was presented to the prodigious child actor William Henry West Betty. He had already played with great success in Ireland and Scotland when, at 14, he took London by storm in the 1804-1805 season, playing the great tragic roles of Shakespeare and others at Covent Garden and Drury Lane. During his brief and hectic success, the House of Commons adjourned on a motion of Pitt the younger to see his *Hamlet*. The second folio is also significant because it was the one million and first addition to the University library collection, a gift of the Associates of the U of T.

History professor Richard Helmstadter first suggested forming a friends group to chief librarian Marilyn Sharrow even before her arrival at U of T. She had established friends groups at the University of Washington and University of Manitoba and was eager to encourage Helmstadter's initiative. His idea of what a friends organization should be is demonstrated in the analogy he draws between Friends of the Library and the

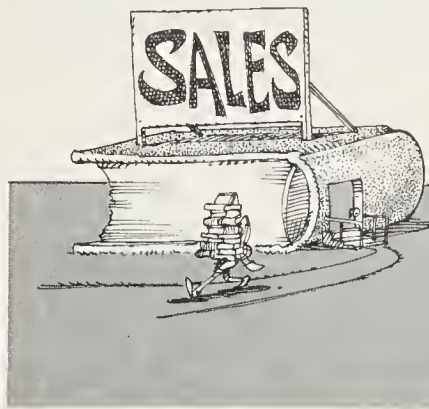
Society of Friends, or Quakers, who, he points out, are notoriously generous philanthropists.

The first chairman of the friends is lawyer Roger Wilson, a bibliophile who thinks that the Fisher Library is not well enough known in the Toronto community. "I see myself as a catalyst to bring people into the building. I am interested in the collections I know are in our local area that are dearly loved by their owners. But book collecting is a semi-solitary pursuit. Families usually have no idea what to do with grandfather's medical books or Aunt Susie's collection of Victorian novels. We can bring together people who love books and who have collections with this splendid room. What we're going to deal in is tax receipts rather than money."

The meeting ended with a spontaneous donation by friend and U.C. English professor Peter Heyworth. The library now boasts a copy of *Wreaths of Fancy* by Charles P. O'Connor, published in London in 1870. "It's a collection of poems by a not very distinguished and rather obscure Irish poet," says Landon. "But it fits nicely into our Anglo-Irish collection."

Alumni and friends interested in joining

the Friends of the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library should contact Richard Landon, University of Toronto Library, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1, telephone 978-6107.



BOOKS ANYBODY?

SPRING CLEANERS WHO FIND THEMSELVES with an embarrassment of books shouldn't be discouraged. The Friends of the Library at Trinity College and the University College Alumni Association are looking for donations of books for their fall book sales. To arrange for pick up call the Office of Convocation at Trinity (978-2651) or the U.C. Alumni Office (978-6930).

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KEENAN'S UNSTOPPABLE BLUES NOT DUMB JOCKS!

Head coach Mike Keenan has an awful lot to be pleased about these days. His U of T Blues skated away with the Canadian Inter-university Athletic Union hockey championship this year; he had two players, Mike Peleno and Darren Boyko, named tournament all-stars; he had another player, Andre Hidi named tournament most valuable player and handed an NHL contract with the Washington Capitals.

But still Keenan is keeping a low profile. Being touted in the Toronto press as a possible successor to Maple Leafs coach Mike Nykoluk has him "sitting and smiling and saying nothing" according to U of T athletics public relations manager Paul Carson.

Keenan's Blues were unstoppable at the CIAU championships in Trois Rivières, Quebec, beating the Concordia Stingers for top spot with a score of 9-1, stacking up statistics like 34 per cent efficiency on the power play and an incredible 91 per cent efficiency on penalty killing.

"We were peaked for the play-offs," said Keenan. "That's the way it should be."

"And this is no team of dumb jocks!" said Carson. "These are all bright, university scholars."

Carson's right — the team captain is Dr. Michael Todd and the amazing Hidi was in the process of completing his doctorate in international relations before being seduced by a play-off berth in the Stanley Cup.

As for Coach Keenan, he is restricting his remarks to: "I am planning to return to U of T next season."

PRESERVATION INITIATIVE GAINS \$35,000

"NOW WHEN BETTE STEPHENSON ASKS us what we're doing for ourselves," gloats Michael Schumacher, Association of Part-time Undergraduate Students (APUS) representative on the Preservation Initiative steering committee, "we can point to this and show her!"

Schumacher's statement underlines the symbolic quality of the Preservation Initiative which has, to date, garnered an



Blades up! Blues celebrate victory in Trois Rivières.

extra \$35,000 for the University. The brainchild of the U of T Faculty Association (UTFA) under the presidency of Professor Harvey Dyck, the Preservation Initiative was to be an internal fund-raising blitz aimed at faculty, staff and students. When Donald Forster was announced as President-elect it was put on hold due to his avowed interest in fund raising. With his untimely death the project was resumed under the chairmanship of Professor Fred Wilson.

"We feel great concern for our junior colleagues," said Wilson. "The career advantages of my generation are being foreclosed and we stand in great danger of losing an entire generation of scholars."

UTFA, the U of T Staff Association (UTSA), APUS and the Students' Administrative Council (SAC) all felt the same pinch and agreed that something had to be done to stem the tide of cuts in faculty, staff and student services. The resultant co-operation between these constituencies had another symbolic effect — it enhanced a real feeling of fellowship.

According to Charlotte Caton, special assistant in the Department of Private

Funding, the Preservation Initiative has been a great success. "About one-quarter of the donors were part-time students, while the rest came from faculty and staff — and you must remember that this \$35,000 is over and above the half-million already given by faculty and staff in 1983."

Especially encouraging was the fact that much of this money came from new sources who have not contributed in the past. A number of thousand-dollar donations added new members to the Presidents' Committee and the Taddle Creek Society was swelled by several \$300 donations.

"We've touched a segment which has never been touched before," said Wilson, "and that's heartening."

As for the eventual destination of the money, that remains to be seen. The vast majority of donors ear-marked their offerings for the "area of greatest need". Recommendations as to where funds should be directed will be made soon.

It hasn't yet been decided whether the Preservation Initiative will be activated again. "But," says Caton, "this internal community concern may translate into action in other quarters, the alumni for example. We are emphasizing the needs of the University in an internal way to

increase external attention."

And, as Schumacher adds: "Sure, it's a short-term solution but it shows what we're trying to do."

FIVE TEACHERS WIN STUDENT PLAUDITS

WINNING A SAC/APUS TEACHING AWARD means that a professor has gone above and beyond the call of his or her teaching duties, has done something special which deserves commendation. This year, 95 nominations were received by the selection committee. Out of those, five were chosen as especially excellent.

The three arts and science awards went to:

Costa Roussakis of mathematics for his attitude toward students, exemplified by his move to lessen crowded conditions in one lecture by setting up another to handle overflow;

Marie Renée Cornu of French for her wit, charm and enthusiasm;

Alkis Kontos of political science for his eloquence, high standards and ability to make students feel pride in what they accomplish.

The two professional faculty awards went to:

Mike Carter of industrial engineering who encouraged creative thought, experimentation and a sense of fun in students;

Ralph Scane of law for an awesome ability to quote cases and eliciting ideas from students they had no idea they could generate.

The awards were presented in March.

"It was very pleasant," said Ralph Scane. "It came at the end of the year when I was a little tired, a little depressed, wondering if things had gone well . . . so it really perked me up at a good time."

U OF T APPEALING BIG MEDICAL BILL

THE U OF T IS DOING ITS BEST TO AVOID paying a whopping \$60-70,000 bill from a batch of medical students. It's not as a result of opting out of OHIP — it's an order from the Ontario Divisional Court.

The medical students in question were enrolled in a course called gross anatomy and acted as demonstrators to nursing, pharmacy and physical education students. The trouble began a couple of years ago when three demonstrators in gross anatomy decided that they were doing the work of teaching assistants and so should be paid accordingly. The Canadian

Union of Educational Workers (CUEW) agreed with them and took the case to arbitration.

The arbitration board, too, agreed and ordered the University to pay up. The University took an appeal to Ontario Divisional Court and lost again in March. Now they are going to apply for consideration at the Ontario Court of Appeal. The outcome should be known this month.

"I really don't know what principle, if any, the University is trying to defend," said Barry Jessup, chief union steward of CUEW local 2. "We're not trying to open any great can of worms. The simple fact is these people are doing the work of teaching assistants and should be paid for it."

Not so, according to the chairman of anatomy, Dr. Keith L. Moore. "This is an elective course which awards an academic credit upon completion. You do *not* pay a student to take a course."

Moore is also quick to point out that the student demonstrators are not expected to fill the roles of teaching assistants or professors. They work with TAs and professors "so that they learn more about basic anatomy while learning the basic communication skills needed to stand in front of a group and present a case. They learn by teaching."



Although the University has cancelled the course as far as medical students are concerned, it will continue for health sciences *et al.*

"I hate to hear it sound as though this course is forced upon the student," said John Parker, manager of labour relations at U of T. "Out of 250 medical students, 150 apply for the course and only 60 are chosen on a random basis. No one is forced to do anything."

If the University loses its application for appeal, there will be one large bill to pay.

FROM SCARBOROUGH TO SWAZILAND, PERU

IT'S A LONG WAY FROM SCARBOROUGH TO Swaziland but 1986 will probably see a select few U of T students working on a rural water supply project there — or perhaps in Peru. It will be part of the new co-op program in international development being established by Scarborough College.

Although people tend to think of the University of Waterloo when they hear of "co-op programs", U of T has gained quite a reputation since the establishment of the administrative studies co-op program at Scarborough in 1975. (*The Graduate*, Nov./Dec. 1982) The policy of alternating rigorous academic education with on-the-job practical training, for which students are paid, is becoming increasingly popular.

Scarborough is offering another new co-op program next fall in arts administration. In this case the academic courses will be integrated with work experience in museums, theatres, galleries and other arts organizations.

"Student response and interest has been surprisingly high," says director Arthur Sheps, a history professor at Scarborough. "But that's not all — we're suffering a bit of an embarrassment of riches. Because of the success of the administrative studies co-op program, we have more company offerings than we do students to fill them!"

There is intense competition for places — only 20 spots in international development, 15 in arts administration, and an upgraded 30 in the administrative studies program.

More information can be found in the Scarborough College calendar or by telephoning Joan Bunyon at 284-3117.

KING JUAN CARLOS PRAISES REVIEW

WHEN KING JUAN CARLOS OF SPAIN AND Queen Sophia visited Toronto in mid-March, it was an occasion of great pride for two U of T faculty members.

Professor Mario J. Valdes, of the Department of Spanish and Portuguese and the Centre for Comparative Literature, presented the king with seven bound volumes of the *Canadian Review of Hispanic Studies*.

"As a scholar," said Valdes, "one is a little hesitant to become embroiled in such things, but when the Spanish ambassador suggested that the review might be an appropriate gift, I was honoured."

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REV. KEITH KIDDELL'S THIRD ANNUAL HISTORIC TOUR OF BRITAIN

Aug. 10 to Sept. 2, 1984

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Canterbury (3 nt.); Winchester (3 nt.);
London (3 nt.); Coventry (3 nt.);
Manchester (3 nt.); Durham (3 nt.);
Glasgow (4 nt.)

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Valdes founded the review in 1976 and has been editor since. The king was delighted with the gift, noting that the review has been mentioned several times in the Spanish press because of its high quality. "Canada enjoys enormous goodwill and prestige in Spain," added Professor Valdes, "but when they see something come out of the 'Frozen North' they are surprised and they are intrigued."

Professor Emeritus Diego Marin was also pleased to meet King Juan Carlos though for slightly different reasons. Having been forced from Spain during the Civil War in 1936 for his socialist views, Marin was honoured to speak with a king who is acting as "cultural ambassador" for what is now a socialist government.

"He is very active with the émigrés," said Valdes. "It was very poignant, very emotional."

And what did their majesties think of Canada? King Juan Carlos had been here before assuming the crown as a private citizen to do some hunting and fishing, but even that did not prepare the royal couple for the temperatures that greeted them in Ottawa.

"Twenty-eight below with a wind chill factor," winced Valdes. "I think they were slightly taken aback."

FACULTY PRESS FOR BINDING ARBITRATION

ALTHOUGH THE RECENT RECESSION IS given credit by most industrial experts for the amelioration of conditions between management and labour, the University administration and the faculty association continue to circle each other warily. The bone of contention rests in Article 6 of the *Memorandum of Agreement* which deals with a structure for negotiation and a possible "endpoint" should salary and benefits negotiations break down. UTFA wants this endpoint be binding arbitration while the administration seeks alternatives which do not include a binding decision by a third party.

Binding arbitration is not new to the University; it was in place for two years, though UTFA is quick to point out that Bill 179 (the Ontario government's public sector wage restraints legislation) eradicated the efficacy of one entire year.

"We've put all our cards on the table," said UTFA president Cecil Yip. "If the University refuses to consider binding arbitration as part of the present collegial system, we may be forced to initiate moves toward union certification."

President David Strangway has reacted to statements like this by decrying the pre-condition of binding arbitration as disruptive of good-faith bargaining.

The administration and UTFA agree that the long process of certification would most certainly disrupt scholarly activity and be divisive.

"The present *Memorandum of Agreement* is very desirable," said Yip. "It is a workable document. The only thing we cannot accept is the inequality whereby UTFA is bound by the decision of a mediator and the University is not. Binding arbitration would make us equal bargaining partners."

While Yip insists that union certification is a last resort if binding arbitration is denied, certain Governing Council members, members of SAC and University administrators maintain that binding arbitration would mean turning the destiny of the University over to an outsider who has no insight into the workings of the institution.

The administration has come up with what it hopes is a reasonable alternative intended to redress the inequality of the present Article 6. The newly suggested "endpoint" would force the two parties to move closer through "pressure from an informed University community" and the efforts of a mediator/fact-finder to promote agreement.

Under this alternative, the mediator/fact-finder would be called in if compromise could not be reached by the two parties. If the mediator's efforts were unsuccessful, a report describing the final positions would be given to each side for reconsideration. After a short time, if no agreement was reached this report would be published. The two sides would be expected to gauge public reaction and then meet again. If agreement still eluded the representatives, a tri-partite panel would be struck consisting of one person from each side and a chairman. The panel would produce a report, possibly including minority opinions, and the parties would meet again. If they still could not reach an agreement, the panel's report would be published. This final report would be binding unless rejected by either the Governing Council or UTFA. Repudiation of the report would give the other side the right to terminate the *Memorandum of Agreement*.

UTFA's negotiating report following this proposal rejected the idea of putting the *Memorandum* in jeopardy every year but Vice-President and Provost Frank Iacobucci disagrees: "Such an arrangement would act as an incentive to reach a compromise position, whereas binding arbitration invites extreme demands on both sides."

SENATOR MARSDEN'S PARTY DRAWS POLITICAL ALUMNI

WHEN PROFESSOR LORNA MARSDEN was named a senator in January (Campus News, March/April) she indicated that one of her prime tasks would be to bring the University of Toronto to the attention of the government.

Her first move in that direction was to designate herself the Senator from Toronto-Taddle Creek. Her next was to organize a party at which parliamentarians who were alumni of U of T could meet the current administrators.

On March 27, Marsden held a "celebration of the University of Toronto as a whole" in the Commonwealth Room of the parliament buildings. Members of parliament and government officials mingled with visitors from Toronto. Students' Administrative Council president Mark Hammond compared notes with former student president Walter McLean, now the M.P. for Waterloo, while SAC external commissioner Ann Gushurst had a chance to present Allan MacEachen, secretary of state for external affairs (M.A. 1946), with a report on the effects of underfunding at U of T.



Above, Stanley Hudecki, (Medicine 1940), member for Hamilton West; below left, Senator Marsden and the Hon. Allan MacEachen; below right, Principal Paul Fox and Lloyd Francis, speaker of the House.

"Universities are well-heeled," MacEachen told her.

Conservative John Gamble, member for York North, suggested universities should try to generate enthusiasm in the business community for support of particular projects. But, he warned, if interest rates do not go down it will be difficult to raise funds from any but the most affluent corporations.

Three members of the "Vic Mafia", Senators Royce Frith and Keith Davey and Principal Paul Fox of Erindale College, reminisced about their student days in the 1940s. Frith was speaker of the model parliament and Davey president of the student council. Davey appointed Norman Jewison director of the Vic Bob, a satirical revue. "It was my earliest source of patronage," he said.

Lloyd Francis, speaker of the House, said he was "sure that somehow means would be found to preserve the situation" at U of T. He, his wife, his oldest son and his daughter-in-law are all U of T graduates, as he expects his grandchildren will be. "I'm sure it will still be excellent." ■



CEPHEIDS, FIREWORKS, GOLF, & COSMIC EVOLUTION

MEETINGS

Woodsworth College Alumni Association.

Monday, June 4.

Annual meeting. President's report and address; election of 1984-85 executive. Nominating committee welcomes recommendations for members new executive. Lounge, Woodsworth College. Buffet supper (please R.S.V.P.), 6 p.m.; business meeting 7 p.m.

Information: Woodsworth College, 978-5340.

Library Science Alumni Association.

Sunday, June 10.

Annual meeting will be held during Canadian Library Association conference. Constellation Hotel, Toronto, 5 p.m., signs giving room will be posted at CLA meeting.

Social Work Alumni Association.

Monday, June 11.

Biannual meeting. All U of T social work graduates welcome. Place and time to be confirmed.

Information: Department of Alumni Affairs, 978-2366.

University College Alumni Association.

Wednesday, June 20.

Annual meeting. Reception to follow. Croft Chapter House. 8 p.m.

Information: U.C. Alumni Office, 978-6930.

The Sharon Temple and the Children of Peace.

Saturday, Sept. 22 and Sunday, Sept. 23.

Talks, tours, musical presentations, exhibits and social occasions celebrating and analyzing the Children of Peace and temple they built; sponsored by Canadian Studies Program, U.C., Centre for Religious Studies, Victoria

College and York Pioneer and Historical Society. Events will take place at Sharon and University College.

Information: Canadian Studies Program, University College; 978-8746.

COURSES AND WORKSHOPS

June Institute.

May 28 to June 1.

Department of Astronomy and David Dunlap Observatory 18th annual series of lectures on topics related to recent developments in astronomy and astrophysics. This year's institute will be Cepheids: Observation and Theory (International Astronomical Union Colloquium 82). Those whose interests lie in this field are invited to attend.

Information: Prof. J.D. Fernie, Department of Astronomy; 978-3150.

Royal Conservatory of Music Summer School.

June 4 to Aug. 10.

Program includes master classes, workshops in music and drama, pedagogy, elementary education, theory courses, children's classes, private instruction in all instruments. Summer School booklet containing details available free.

Information: Summer School, Royal Conservatory of Music; 978-4468 or 978-3797.

Stratford Summer Seminars.

Aug. 3 to 6.

Aug. 7 to 12.

Aug. 13 to 18.

Aug. 20 to 25.

One week-end and three six-day programs in Stratford of plays, discussions, seminars and workshops with members of the festival staff and company.

Information: Stratford Summer Seminars, Scarborough College, 1265 Military Trail, Scarborough, M1C 1A4; 284-3185.

Elderhostel.

Aug. 5 to 11.

Aug. 12 to 17.

Short-term residential academic programs for older adults will be held at St. Michael's. Open to anyone over 60 or to those whose participating spouse or

companion qualifies. Three courses will be offered each week, some spaces are being reserved for U of T alumni.

First week — Medicine, Morality and the Law; Her Proper Place (Woman's role in society); Metro's Multicultural Mix: A Celebration of Toronto's First 150 Years.

Second week — God and Gorilla: The Human Implications of Cosmic Evolution; Mark Twain's Mississippi (A novel view of Huckleberry Finn); Films as Paradigms of Faith and Freedom.

Fee \$190 per person per week covers classes, room and board and variety of extracurricular activities.

Information: St. Michael's Elderhostel Program, School of Continuing Studies, 158 St. George St., Toronto, M5S 2V8; 978-6714.

EXHIBITIONS

Robarts Library.

To June 25.

Research for Living — The University of Toronto. Provincial bicentennial exhibition sponsored by Community Relations Office with co-operation of U of T Archives and academic departments. Please note closing date.

June 29 to July 30.

The Gates of Tallinn. Exhibition of Estonian culture and history, part of Estonian World Festival 1984, sponsored by Estonian Association of Toronto and Community Relations Office.

Aug. 7 to Sept. 26

Collotype Photography. Compiled by Richard Storr with assistance from U of T Library.

Erindale Campus Art Gallery.

May 25 to June 8.

Fireworks 1984, clay and glass objects.

June 11 to 30.

Visual Arts Mississauga, juried crafts exhibition.

July 2 to Aug. 28.

Erindale permanent collection of drawings, paintings and prints; special Japanese exhibition from anthropological dig.

Gallery hours: Monday-Wednesday and Friday-Sunday, 1 to 7 p.m.; Thursday, 1 to 9 p.m.

Listings were those available at press time. Readers are advised to check with the information telephone numbers given in case of changes. Letters should be addressed to the department concerned, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1, unless otherwise indicated.

Justina M. Barnicke Gallery Hart House.

May 31 to June 28.

West Gallery: Margaret Rossiter, paintings and drawings "On the Subject of Seeing".

East Gallery: photographs by Jane Story, "A Palestinian Portfolio", and James A. Chambers, "Pakistan".

July 5 to Aug. 17.

West Gallery: Alice Reed, watercolours.

East Gallery: Peter Johnston, sculpture (painted steel).

Sept. 4 to Oct. 4.

Hart House permanent collection featuring works of the Group of Seven.

Gallery hours: Tuesday - Saturday, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

SPORTS

Sportsworld 1984.

Thursday, June 21.

Metro all star football games. Varsity Stadium. 4, 6 and 8 p.m.

Sunday, June 24.

Pro-Am grand prix bicycle race. Hart House and King's College Circles.

Women at 12 noon, men at 1.30 p.m.

Information: Public Relations Office, 978-2103.

Golf Tournament.

Saturday, July 21.

Erindale Campus Alumni Association second annual golf tournament at Erin Heights Golf Course, nine-hole course on Mississauga Road near Belfountain. Prizes will be awarded. Entry fee \$25 includes greens fees and steak dinner.

Out of town entrants will be able to stay in Erindale residences Friday and Saturday, \$16 per night. Registration limited to 40, early registration advised.

Information and registration: Alumni Office, 3135 South Building, Erindale Campus, Mississauga, L5L 1C6; 828-5214.



Football.

September.

Intercollegiate schedule will be available in May.

Information and ticket prices:

Department of Athletics and Recreation, 978-4112.

MISCELLANY

Spring Reunion.

Friday, June 1 to Sunday, June 3.

Honoured years: 1914, 1924, 1934, 1944 and 1959.

Information: Department of Alumni Affairs, 978-2366.

Woodsworth College Alumni Association.

Friday, June 1.

Rev. Stewart B. East, Applewood Foundation, will give illustrated talk, "The Birthplace of James Shaver Woodsworth." Special spring reunion event, all alumni welcome. Applewood House, 450 The West Mall, Etobicoke. 7.30 p.m.

Thursday, June 7.

Open house at the college, 119 St. George St. 4 to 8 p.m.

Thursday, June 7 and Friday, June 8.

Tenth anniversary book sale. Drill Hall.

Thursday, 4 to 8 p.m.; Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Information: Woodsworth College, 978-5340.

Erindale Ten Year Reunion.

Saturday, June 2.

Party for Class of 1974 and guests; graduates of 1970, '71, '72 and '73 invited to join celebrations. Dress casual. Principal's Residence. 8 p.m.

Information and reservations: Alumni Office, Erindale Campus; 828-5214.

Campus Tours.

Monday, June 4 to Friday, Aug. 31.

Walking tours of the St. George campus will be given week-days during June, July and August at 10.30 a.m., 12.30 and 2.30 p.m. from the Map Room, Hart House. Student guides give hour-long tours. Special tours including those in French and other languages available for groups, please make arrangements in advance.

Information: Public Relations Office, 978-2105; after June 4, Campus Tours, Hart House, 978-5000.

Spring Convocation.

Friday, June 8.

Dentistry, Nursing, Pharmacy. 2.30 p.m.

Monday, June 11.

Graduate degrees. 2.30 p.m.

Tuesday, June 12.

Management Studies, Social Work, Education graduate degrees. 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday, June 13.

Scarborough College. 10.30 a.m.

Engineering. 2.30 p.m.

Thursday, June 14.

Medicine, Physical and Health Education. 2.30 p.m.

Friday, June 15.

Music, Education (primary junior, junior intermediate). 10.30 a.m.

Architecture and Landscape Architecture, Education (intermediate senior), Forestry. 2.30 p.m.

Monday, June 18.

Innis College, New College, Woodsworth College. 2.30 p.m.

Tuesday, June 19.

Erindale College. 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday, June 20.

Victoria College, Bachelor of Commerce (excepting students who have opted to graduate with their college group and students from Erindale College). 10.30 a.m.

Trinity College, University College. 2.30 p.m.

Friday, June 22.

Law, St. Michael's College. 2.30 p.m.

Evening of Commedia dell'Arte.

Thursday, June 21 to Saturday, June 23.

Presented by students of summer course in improvisational theatre at Scarborough College. TV Studio 1. Performances at 8 p.m. Admission free but \$2 donation suggested.

Information and reservations: Music and Drama Office, 284-3204 or 284-3126.

Nursing Class of 1964.

Saturday, June 30 and Sunday, July 1.

Twentieth year reunion is being planned for week-end. Several class members from distant parts are expected to attend. Class members with suggestions for location and activities are asked to get in touch with Carolyn (Anderson) Swindall, 3444 Credit Woodlands, Mississauga, L5C 2K4.

Women in Architecture.

In celebration of centenary of admission of women to U of T, material is being collected for exhibition, including brief history of experiences, on women in architecture in early years. Alumnae of program at engineering or the school (or their friends or relations) are asked to send information to Prof. Blanche L. van Ginkel, Faculty of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1.

VARSLITY FUND ANNUAL REPORT 1983

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Dear Graduate:

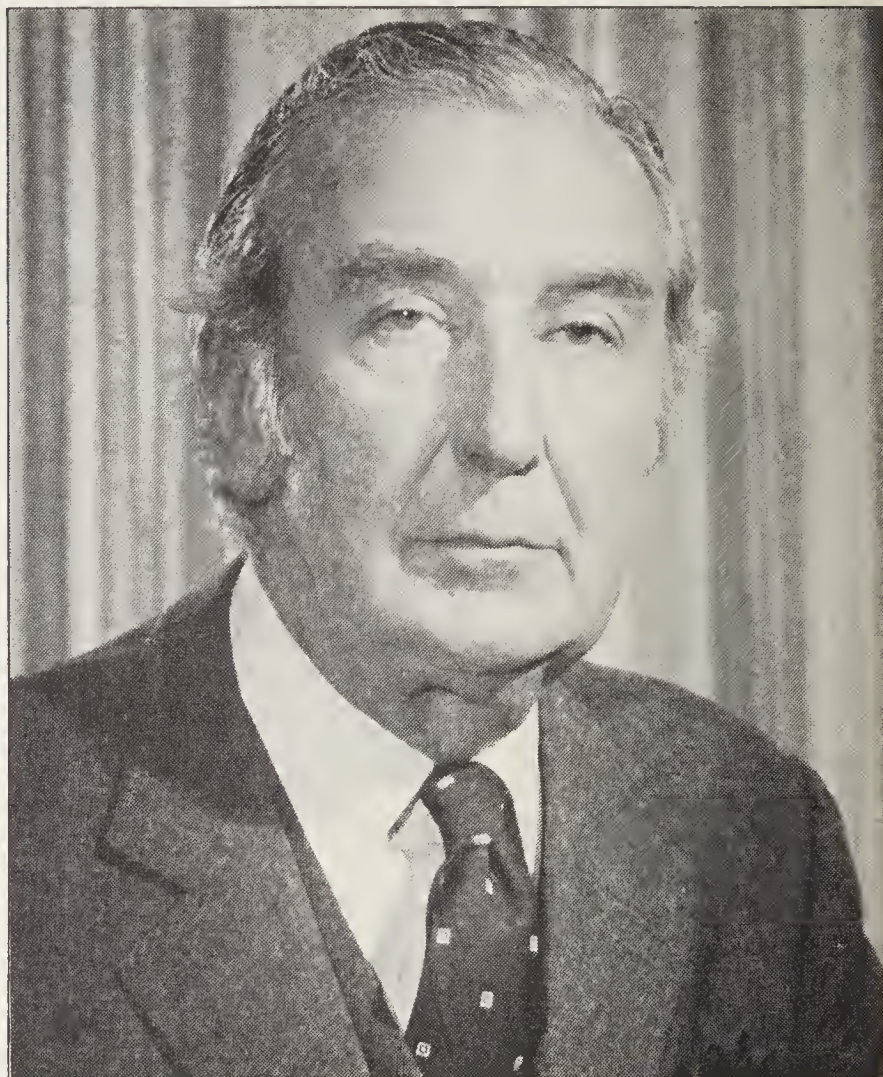
It is with great pleasure that I report the success of the Varsity Fund in 1983. 18,289 graduates contributed \$1,934,131 – an increase of over half a million dollars from the previous year. I know you will share my enthusiasm in reading these and other statistics in the pages of this report. Our purpose in publishing the first annual Varsity Fund report is not only to share our success with you but also to acknowledge the dedicated efforts of the large band of volunteers who made it possible, to highlight some of the numerous projects supported by your Varsity Fund contributions and to recognize the members of the Taddle Creek Society – leadership donors of \$300 – \$999 annually.

As any graduate of the University of Toronto is aware, ours is an institution blessed, or bedevilled, by diversity. Our fundraising operations are no exception. Splendid as the 1983 Varsity Fund results are, they do not represent the complete picture of alumni giving to the University.

Many alumni contributions to the Presidents' Committee (donors of \$1,000 or more) are not designated through the Varsity Fund. The 1983 report on the Presidents' Committee will appear, as usual, in the September *Graduate*. 2,297 graduates of Trinity College, which does not participate in the Varsity Fund, contributed \$278,929. Similarly, doctors gave over \$100,000 to the Medical Alumni Association. In addition, many alumni make direct contributions to special projects in their colleges, departments and faculties, and this support is not currently reflected in the Varsity Fund figures. In fact, just now we do not know exactly the extent of the generosity of our 200,000 alumni. We all await eagerly the installation of a new information system which promises to provide the accumulated data that now eludes us. The system should begin operations sometime this summer.

Because we want to insure that up-to-date information is transferred to the new system, we, in conjunction with Alumni Affairs, have initiated a pilot project to find the more than 40,000 alumni who are lost to us. You can help us overcome this hurdle by making sure we have accurate addresses for you and your friends and classmates.

Other Varsity Fund plans for the future include expanded telephone campaigns, the possibility of making gifts by credit card and increasing our graduates' awareness of matching gift programs sponsored by corporations.



We should all be proud of the increasing success of the Varsity Fund in recent years. But we must not be tempted to rest on our laurels. Our goals for the coming year call for improvement in both the participation rate and the amount of money raised. Please join me in ensuring even greater success in 1984.

Sincerely,

Malim Harding

Malim Harding
Chairman
Varsity Fund

VARSLITY FUND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 1983-84

Ralph Barford (*Victoria*)
Brian Buckles (*Trinity*)
William Farlinger (*Victoria*)
Ted Gerson (*Engineering*)
Eric Hardy (*U.C.*)
Joan Johnston (*St. Michael's*)
Richard Potter (*Law*)
Tennys Reid (*Erindale*)
Ted Wilson (*Forestry*)

VARSITY FUND BOARD MEMBERS 1983-84

Engineering:

Blake Goodings
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Law:

Douglas Cannon

Pharmacy:

Judy Carter

Speech Pathology:

Gillian Gailey

Erindale:

Walter Celej
Hans van Monsjou

Library and Information Science:

Adele Ashby

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Murray McCarthy

University College:

Jane Clark
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James Joyce
Robert Laughton

Forestry:

Neil Stewart

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Jim Wells

St. Michael's:

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Donald O'Shea
Maureen Pappin

Victoria:

Jeanin Avigdor
Ted Jarvis
Jean McDonald
Bill Wheler

Graduate Studies:

Mark Johnson
Helga Malloy

New College:

Wendy Loat

Scarborough:

David Fulford
Rick Mewhinney

Woodsworth:

Norma Brock
Chake Tchilinguirian
Margaret Toth

Household-Nutritional Science:

Phyllis Tanaka

Nursing:

Jane Harlock

Social Work:

Sylvia Pivko

Innis:

Robert Smidrovskis

O.I.S.E.:

Elizabeth Jarvis

T-Holders:

Jock Maynard

REPORT BY ALUMNI CONSTITUENCY

Constituency	No. of good addresses	No. of donors	% parti- cipation	Amount \$	Average gift \$
Architecture and Landscape Architecture	1,284	128	10.0	5,415	42
Business Certificate	1,151	197	17.1	5,717	29
Child Study	627	48	7.7	1,472	31
Dentistry	5,845	948	16.2	341,678	361
Education	15,214	392	2.6	12,011	31
Engineering	17,591	2,710	15.4	231,910	86
Erindale College	5,534	469	8.5	13,608	29
Forestry	1,325	206	15.6	12,185	59
Graduate Studies	11,655	710	6.1	38,871	55
Household-Nutritional Sciences	1,695	256	15.1	10,768	42
Innis College	1,290	86	6.7	2,767	32
Law	2,571	196	7.6	14,777	75
Library and Information Science	2,913	255	8.8	11,370	45
Management Studies	2,140	395	18.5	18,297	46
Music	1,375	82	6.0	4,035	49
New College	3,985	148	3.7	4,077	28
Nursing	4,127	621	15.1	20,728	33
O.I.S.E.	8,306	234	2.8	8,727	37
Pharmacy	4,954	623	12.6	28,053	45
Physical & Health Education	1,792	157	8.8	5,386	34
Physical & Occupational Therapy	2,658	346	13.0	12,212	35
St. Michael's College	8,612	1,772	20.6	296,639	167
Scarborough College	5,891	228	3.9	6,405	28
Social Work	2,692	239	8.9	9,662	40
Speech Pathology	139	45	32.4	1,290	29
T-Holders' Association	5,085	357	14.2	46,966	132
University College	14,719	2,474	16.8	167,334	68
Victoria College	15,209	2,721	17.9	207,732	76
Woodsworth College	6,295	663	10.5	33,884	51

VARSITY FUND LEADERS BY CONSTITUENCY

In dollars

Dentistry Completion Campaign.....	\$341,678
St. Michael's College.....	296,639
Engineering.....	231,910
Victoria College.....	207,732
University College.....	167,334

In participation

Speech Pathology.....	32.4%
St. Michael's College.....	20.6%
Management Studies.....	18.5%
Victoria College.....	17.9%
University College.....	16.8%

REPORT BY BRANCH

Branch	No. of graduates	No. of donors	Participation %	Amount \$
Ottawa	6,013	1,073	17.8	90,085
London	2,858	347	12.1	35,829
Windsor	2,311	279	12.1	33,114
Montreal	1,541	371	24.1	26,121
New York	797	200	25.1	22,808
Calgary	1,450	168	11.6	20,011
Vancouver	2,632	190	7.2	17,565
Edmonton	936	86	9.2	13,619
Southern California	596	70	11.7	10,783
Thunder Bay	767	78	10.2	7,837

THE ASSOCIATES

It is my pleasure to tell you of the support received for our University from alumni residing in the United States.

The Associates of the University of Toronto Inc., based in New York City, is an organization established in 1947 to enable graduates and friends to receive tax receipts valid in the United States for their gifts to the University. In 1983, \$118,237 came to the University through the Associates, representing a significant increase over the \$76,014 donated in 1982. Though in any one year alumni and friends resident in the United States may contribute substantial single gifts which are included in the annual giving figures, it is important to note that the number of donors increased from 764 in 1982 to 953 this past year. I consider this an encouraging sign, tangible evidence that the urgent needs of our University are recognized and that the response of us here is prompt and generous.

In 1983, the Associates supported a variety of worthwhile projects including the Bissell-Heyd Professorship in Canadian-American studies, graduate fellowships and travel grants and the University of Toronto Debating Union which has distinguished itself in international competition.

It is with pride that I report the 1983 results of the University of Toronto's annual appeal to alumni and friends in the United States. I look forward to another successful year in 1984.



William H. Palm
President

CHALLENGE FUND

In 1982, an anonymous donor offered to match alumni contributions to provide a program of visiting scholars in the humanities and sciences.

The Challenge Fund, directed towards graduates of Arts and Science and Graduate Studies continued in 1983. 2,285 alumni contributed \$96,701 – a sum which the anonymous donor matched to bring the total for 1983 to \$193,403. Of this, the School of Graduate Studies received \$28,476 and the Faculty of Arts and Science and the colleges the remainder.

The money raised through the Challenge Fund will support academic conferences and scholarly visits which could not otherwise occur. In 1983/84, 26 departments benefitted from the Challenge Fund, from anthropology to history to statistics. Projects receiving support included a colloquium on "Simiotics of Cinema: The State of the Art," a seminar on Canadian paleontology and biostratigraphy, and a conference on Islam in China and Central Asia as well as numerous visiting lecturers and academic meetings.

PHONATHONS

"Hello, I'm phoning on behalf of the Varsity Fund." Many alumni by now are familiar with this phrase. Most constituencies in the Varsity Fund recognize the value of phoning in addition to writing potential donors. From September through November, four nights a week, alumni talk to alumni primarily in the Metro Toronto area. Phonathons are also held in Montreal, Ottawa, and New York City.

Over 500 alumni participated in phonathons in 1983. Recruiting these eager beavers is the task of dedicated volunteers in each constituency. Some of these people are listed below.

Anne-Marie Haig Applin (*Erindale*)
Ann Ashby (*Nursing*)
Lorraine Bell (*Innis*)
Ira Blatt (*New York City*)
Carl Brown (*Graduate Studies*)
Diane Cottingham (*Social Work*)
Sidney Golden (*Dentistry*)
Norma Grindal (*Woodsworth*)
Gary Gutmann (*Dentistry*)
Peter Hare (*Forestry*)

Jim Higgins (*Scarborough*)
Robin Holmes (*Innis*)
Rick Kelertas (*Forestry*)
Hugh Madgett (*Montreal*)
Peggy Mador (*P. & O. T.*)
David Matthias (*Graduate Studies*)
Dan Milne (*Social Work*)
Suzanne Morrow (*Social Work*)
David Pelteret (*New*)
Joan Robicheau (*Graduate Studies*)
Joan Robinson (*Library Science*)
Howard Rocket (*Dentistry*)
Jake Rogers (*P. & H.E.*)
Harry Rosewarne (*Ottawa*)
Warren Sone (*Dentistry*)
Hud Stewart (*T-Holders*)
Audrey Taylor (*New*)
Tim Turner (*T-Holders*)
Joanne Uyede (*Innis*)
Larry Whatmore (*Scarborough*)

MATCHING GIFTS

Over 450 companies will match, dollar for dollar, gifts made by their employees to the University of Toronto.

Graduates who wish their gifts to be matched should take the initiative and contact their personnel offices for the conditions of their company plan and should follow the suggested procedure. Information about matching gift programs is available from the Department of Private Funding at 978-2171.

In 1983, the following 50 companies contributed a total of \$30,985 to the Varsity Fund through their matching gift programs.

Arthur Andersen & Company
Asarco Foundation
Bank of Montreal
Bechtel Foundation of Canada
Boise Cascade Canada Ltd.
Borden Foundation Inc.
Boyle Midway Ltd.
The Bumper Foundation
Campbell Soup Company Ltd.
Canadian General Electric
Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd.
Celanese
Chevron Standard Ltd.
The Continental Corp. Foundation
The Excelsior Life Insurance Co.
Fiberglas Canada Inc.
Ford Motor Company of Canada Ltd.
General Foods Ltd.
Honeywell Limited
I.B.M.
John Deere Ltd.
Johnson & Higgins Willis Faber Ltd.
Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.
Liquiflame
Manulife
Marsh & McLennan Companies Inc.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
Midland Ross Foundation
Moore McCormack Resources Inc.
Nabisco Brand Limited
Noranda Mines Limited
The Ontario Paper Company
Otis Elevator Company Ltd.
Pratt & Whitney Aircraft of Canada Ltd.
The Prudential Insurance Co. of America
Richardson-Vicks Limited
Rio Algom Limited
Rohm & Haas Canada Inc.
Joseph E. Seagram & Sons Inc.
Safeco Insurance Co.
Suncor Inc.
Texaco Canada Inc.
The Toronto Star
The Travelers
United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
United States Gypsum Foundation Inc.
The Upjohn Company of Canada
Warner-Lambert Canada Ltd.
Whitehall Laboratories Ltd.
Xerox of Canada Ltd.

The Taddle Creek Society

By now it is a tradition, perhaps even a sign of spring, to report another successful year for the Taddle Creek Society. In 1983, 1390 alumni, faculty, staff and friends made individual contributions of between \$300 and \$999. Remarkably, since its inception in 1980 the annual growth rate of the Taddle Creek Society has been at least 50 per cent. More than a little underground stream, the Taddle Creek Society has become a symbol of a growing river of support for the University.

Every effort has been made to recognize all eligible donors in these pages. However, it is possible that some members have been overlooked. If you were a donor of between \$300 and \$999 in the calendar year 1983 and were not one of the 150 to request anonymity, please notify the Taddle Creek Society should you find that your name has been omitted.

A

Robert B. Aaron
Charlotte M. Abbott
Uno L. Abe
Joseph J. Abend
Marjorie Abrams
Arthur Adams
Marian F.K. Ade
Mary J. Affleck
Gordon L. Adair
John Thomas Agate
David M. Aiton
Ian J. Akiyama
Derek P.H. Allen
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B

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Ronald Baines
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John R. Baker
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Albert M. Baldwin
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Paul A. Bates
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Willard Erlandson Bennett
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to the many readers who responded to our invitation to become voluntary subscribers to *The Graduate*. To those who intended and forgot, the invitation is still open. Send \$10 to The Graduate, 45 Willcocks Street, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1 and mark it voluntary subscription.

CRYPTIC CROSSWORD/BY CHRIS JOHNSON

THE GRADUATE TEST NO. 26

THE WINNER OF TEST No. 24 in the Jan./Feb. issue was Brian G. Andrews of London, Ont. A copy of *The Mystic North: Symbolist Painting in Northern Europe and North America, 1890-1940* has been sent. There were 515 entries.

The U of T Press has generously provided, as the prize for Test No. 26, *Reading from Left to Right* by H.S. Ferns, professor emeritus of political science, University of Birmingham. Ferns describes youth on the prairies, university in Canada, further education and political involvement in England in the late '30s, the civil service as assistant in the office of Prime Minister Mackenzie King, teaching at the University of Manitoba and activities in Winnipeg and return to England in 1949 and appointment at Birmingham. A lively, witty account that may help others understand what this century has been about.

Entries must be post-marked on or before June 30. We will be able to announce the winner in the Sept./Oct. issue along with the winner of Test No. 25. After that, however, there will be a delay of one issue in the announcement of winners.

Address entries to: The Graduate Test, Department of Communications, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1. And please don't forget to include your name and address.

Solution to The Graduate Test No. 25

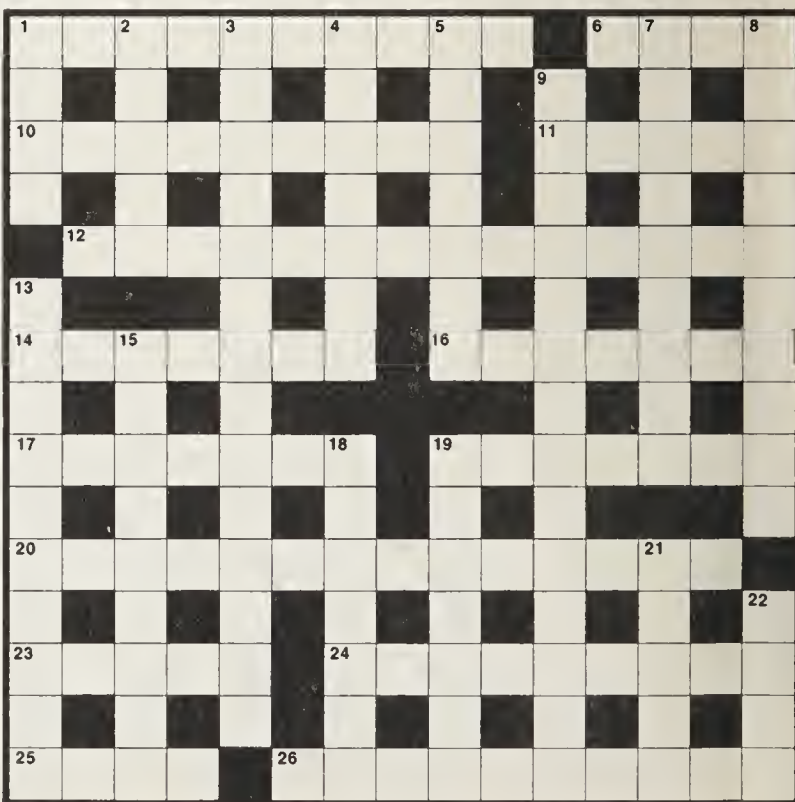
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V	E	E	K	T	L	I					
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B	I	P	E	D	T	U	R	B	A	N	S
Y	O	I	E	C	L	E					
L	E	O	P	A	R	D	H	A	S	T	E

ACROSS

- Officer's assistant is to help Egyptian take off suddenly (4,2,4)
- Just about to follow me (4)
- A fungus is last to do a metamorphosis (9)
- Force out decay all round the States (5)
- All the others hold criminal before right sale loses initial reorganization (14)
- Turned last two thirds of tuber back into sea (7)
- Firm gives a crazy return to worker (7)
- Study crazy retrogression out of it (7)
- Fuss about pre-arranged missile (7)
- Perhaps an abbess causes insect to hesitate before lake (6,8)
- Get down to listen to Sedaka? (5)
- We hear many intended to say, "Share" (9)
- Regret holding South's trick (4)
- Not taught that University had requirement to take in money (10)

DOWN

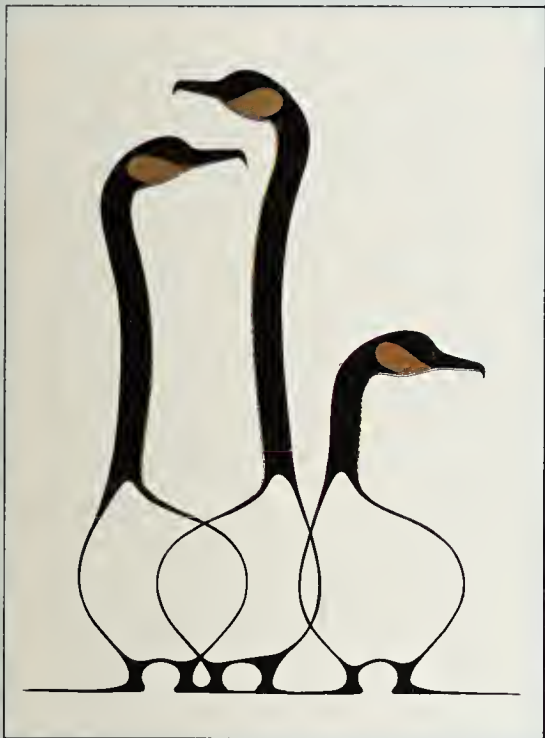
- Singer has a lot out of the ordinary (4)
- Note inclination to explorer (5)
- Showing dissatisfaction with record on shelter: initially expected December last year (14)
- Traversed from Hades, sorcerer arose (7)
- Fever from bad song (7)
- To explain a funny clue, I go out with someone (9)
- Extension incorporated into devastated obliteration (10)
- Only a theorist gives advantage to professorship: reviewer (8,6)
- Marks reeds scratched by sewer (10)
- Cannot be relied upon: steals into Toronto Symphony (9)
- Scorn helps getting around in stunning noise (7)
- Pushed over to very quiet electronic display (7)
- Finished last of claret in the open (5)
- Post the way with uranium and deuterium (4)



Woodland Indian Artist

Benjamin Chee Chee

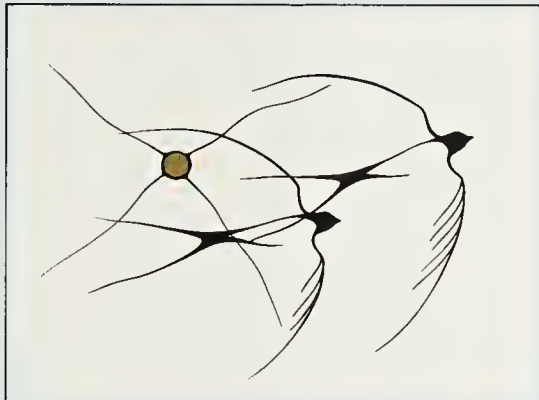
Alumni Media is pleased to present 9 reproductions of works by the late Benjamin Chee Chee.
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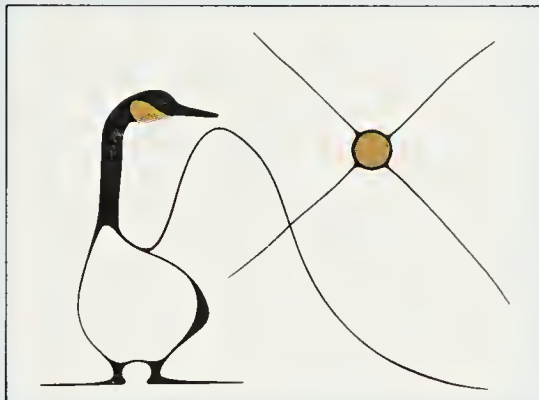
A Friends

A mainly self-taught artist, Chee Chee was a prominent member of the second generation of woodland Indian painters.
Unlike many of his contemporaries who employed direct and "primitive" means, Chee Chee's work was influenced by modern abstraction. His style reduced line and image in keeping with international modern art.
At the age of 32, at the height of his success, Chee Chee died tragically by suicide.

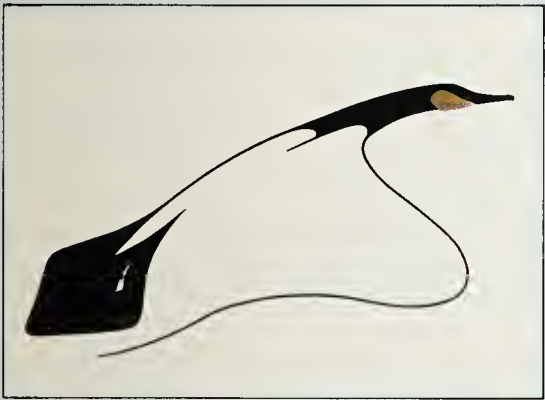
These reproductions are printed on high quality, textured stock and measure 48 cm x 61 cm (19"x24").



B Swallows



C Good Morning



D Proud Male



E Mother & Child



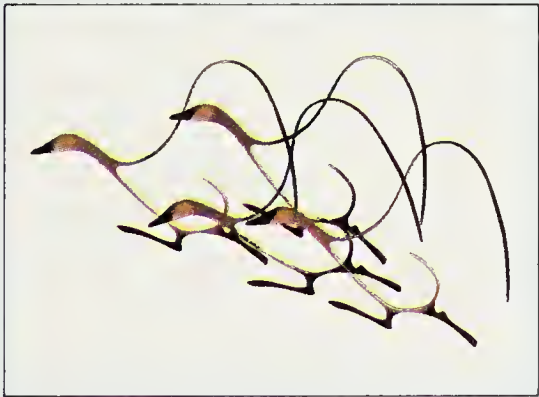
F Sun Bird



G Spring Flight



H Wait For Me



I Autumn Flight

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